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DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

D. O. HAYNES & Co. Publishers No. 3 PARK PLACE NEW YORK U. S. A.

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VOL. IV NEW YORK, OCTOBER 24, 1917 No. 7

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CALL TO THE DYESTUFFS INDUSTRY

Organization of the producers and distributors of dyestuffs is the subject of a letter sent to some 500 manufacturers and dealers, this week, by H. Gardner McKerrow, who has requested their attendance at a meeting to be held in New York during the week of January 21, to discuss plans for the formation of a National Dyestuffs Association. Mr. McKerrow has undertaken the preliminary work at the solicitation of several leading factors in the industry who are convinced of the necessity for co-operation to meet the many problems constantly arising in the course of business and the changed conditions which are sure to develop when the war ends.

The movement is in the interest of everyone connected with the manufacture and distribution of colors and dyestuffs and the meeting in January is open to free discussion of the kind of organization deemed advisable and the scope of the work to be undertaken. Every section of the country and every line of manufacture from natural dye products and crudes and intermediates to the finished colors should be represented.

Co-operation is a business proposition. No one need be told of the advantages of organization. The remarkable results accomplished for the drug trade by the National Wholesale Druggists' Association; for the pharmacists by the American Pharmaceutical Association; for retail drug interests by the National Association of Retail Druggists, and by the organizations in all the leading industries, demonstrate how a National Dyestuffs Association can aid its members individually by protecting the trade against unfair practices and unjust laws. "One for all and all for one" is as good a slogan for the dyestuffs industry today as it was for the little band of three musketeers whom Dumas wrote about years ago. Come one, come all.

SEND YOUR INVOICE PROMPTLY

Manufacturers and wholesale druggists will save the time of the retail druggist if they will stencil their names on the outside of containers. In the hurry of shipment this important detail is sometimes omitted. It will also be an accommodation to the retailer if the wholesale house will enclose the invoice with the goods sent by express or parcel post.

There is general complaint that invoices are not received for several days after the goods arrive. Meantime the druggist is unable to mark his stock and hesitates to sell at the old price because of the sudden changes. Even proprietary medicines may increase in a day and the retailer must suffer the loss if he does not get word promptly from his jobber.

ILLEGAL LABELS ON PERFUMERY

The Manufacturing Perfumers' Association of the United States has on numerous occasions placed itself on record as being unalterably opposed to the pernicious

practice of mislabeling perfumes and other toilet preparations as to their place of manufacture. Not only is this practice dishonest, but it likewise tends to cast an entirely unwarranted aspersion upon the ability of American perfumers to produce goods of the highest quality.

Unfortunately for business honesty and business loyalty, however, many merchants handle goods, knowing them to be falsely labeled, particularly as to the place and country of manufacture. No other business suffers so much from misrepresentation as the perfumery and toilet preparation industry. It is a disgrace that some American manufacturers put up goods with labels to deceive the purchasing public to believe they are manufactured in Paris.

When the first of the drafted men to make up the National Army reported for duty, President Wilson admonished them to set up the glory standard. He said: "Let us set for ourselves a standard so high that it will be glory to live up to it. Then let us live up to it and add a new laurel to the crown of America."

This advice should not only be heeded by the men who go to the front, but it should likewise be heeded by every American business man and every American citizen. If there ever was a time to display loyalty, this is the accepted time.

PROTECTING TRADE INTERESTS

Some twenty or more valuable trade reports were submitted to the National Oil, Paint and Varnish Association in convention at Chicago. One dealt with adulteration of linseed oil and other products used in making paints and a committee consisting of ten members was appointed to stop the sale of adulterated oil and turpentine. Another committee reported on its investigation of the market for bristles and warned the members that certain fine bristles were no longer to be obtained.

While this information is of especial interest to the oil, paint and varnish trade, it serves to illustrate the value of organization and is respectfully submitted to the color and dyestuffs industry for consideration with a view to getting together to deal with the questions that manufacturers and dealers cannot handle individually. It is time to stop the adulteration of dyes and to check the growing evil of not delivering goods equal to the samples submitted. There are also broader questions relating to foreign trade and standardization of dyes, the tariff, transportation, freight rates and the supplies of raw products which committees should be investigating.

BONDS BETTER THAN CONFISCATION

The annual income of the American people is estimated at $35,000,000,000. The extraordinary War Session of Congress has recently appropriated $21,000,000,000 for our first year of war. This means that more than half of the income of every individual in the nation would be needed if the money were raised through taxation alone.

Instead of taking in taxes one-half of the income of everyone in the country the Government decided to issue Liberty Bonds, and, in doing so, provided both the safest and most attractive investment ever offered to the citizens of any country at any time in the history of the world.

DRUG-CHEMICAL LOAN SUBSCRIPTIONS

Charles Pfizer & Co., Inc., subscribed to $100 000 of the Liberty Loan. John Anderson also subscribed $100,000; William Erhart, $100,000; Emil Pfizer, $50,000, and employes of Charles Pfizer & Co., Inc., $60,000.

The National Aniline & Chemical Company subscribed $500,000.

FIRST CALL TO DYESTUFFS INDUSTRY, TO ORGANIZE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Meeting Will Be Held In New York During Week of January 21—All Branches of the Business Requested to Send Representatives.

H. Gardner McKerrow, a color and textile expert, well known in the dyestuffs industry, has taken the initial step for the organization of a National Dyestuffs Association by issuing a call for a meeting of manufacturers and dealers during the week of January 21, next. Mr. McKerrow has the support of several leading manufacturers and dealers in the effort to induce the producers and distributors of colors and dyes to "get together," and representatives of the industry from all parts of the United States and from houses in every line, natural dyes, artificial colors, crudes, intermediates, and co-ordinate interests, are urgently invited to attend, whether a letter has reached them or not. The lack of organization has made it difficult to make a complete list of manufacturers or dealers and if anyone has been overlooked the only reason is the fact that the name was not found in the available sources of information. Mr. McKerrow's letter explains the call for the meeting:

New York, October 20, 1917.

Dear Sir:—I have been requested by a number of gentlemen interested in the manufacture of American dyestuffs, to take the initial step looking to the convening of a conference at which the question of the standardization of American colors can be discussed.

I feel that there are others in the industry who have been identified with it for so much longer than I have that some one of these could more properly take this preliminary step, but in order to bring the matter to an issue and to give the industry as a whole a chance to meet and discuss this important and vital question, I have decided to act upon the requests that have been made.

May I suggest that a meeting be held, preferably in New York as being the most available centre for all interests, during the week of January 21st, 1918?

I should be pleased to hear from you as to whether this is in accordance with your ideas, and if so, whether this time will be as suitable to you as any other. Upon hearing from all those interested, or as many of them as care to reply, definite steps will be taken to organize this meeting. I remain, yours faithfully,

H. GARDNER MCKERROW.

Manager Textile Department, Marden, Orth & Hastings Corporation.

The plan to be outlined at the meeting was explained by Mr. McKerrow early in July, when he offered the following suggestions as published at that time in DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

"A meeting of manufacturers and dealers throughout America should be called for the purpose of effecting a permanent association. The initial meeting could be held at some convenient place to be decided upon by a temporary committee. A temporary chairman could be chosen after which there would be a general election of officers and directors. A suitable name could be selected and there would come into being an organization which would be a real benefit to the dye manufacturers as well as to the dealer.

"The next step would be to elect a board of arbitration, which would be composed of three chemists and two business men. Five is suggested so that there would be a majority vote in close disputes. This Board of Arbitration would meet regularly, say twice a month, when all matters in dispute would come up for discussion and would be thoroughly thrashed out with justice to all concerned. The decision of this Board in all matters would be final and all members of the association would be expected

to abide by the decisions. Of course it would be possible to take the disputes into the courts, but this is an expensive and slow method of settlement. One of the biggest functions that would be accomplished by the association would be the quick adjustment of grievances which are constantly being fought out in the courts.

"All dealers and manufacturers would be eligible for membership in the national association and the standards set by the Board of Arbitration would be fair to all concerned. If it should happen that a manufacturer did not live up to the standards set by the association, he could be expelled. In this way the illegitimate dealer would soon be forced out of business."

In the Spring of this year the initial step was taken by DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS looking toward the establishment of some kind of a Bureau of Standards for American-made colors and dyes. Within a few days a number of letters were received from all parts of the country in which the opinion was almost unanimous that the best way to save the industry was to standardize American-made colors and dyes. One suggestion led to another, until finally, sufficient interest had been manifested among dealers and manufacturers to justify special attention to this most vital and difficult proposition.

Following closely the first shot fired in this direction came advices from Germany that preparations were already under way over there to meet after-war conditions. When the question was put to large dealers and manufacturers as to the best means of protecting the American color and dyestuffs industry after the war it was declared that one of the main obstacles was the lack of co-operation and the lack of generally accepted standards of strength and purity. It was evident that a number of factors in the trade felt that a very distinct element of strength in a growing domestic color industry would result from the establishment of a Bureau of Standards for Dyestuffs.

Everyone familiar with the employment of colors in dyeing can easily picture to himself the enormous advantages resulting from the impartial and exact classification and standardization of all coloring materials, or the simplification, economy, and certainty attendant upon their use in connection with the different fibres and fabrics, as well as with leather, feathers, ink, varnishes, and paper. Along the above lines for several weeks the question was constantly being put to those concerned through letters to out-of-town dealers and manufacturers and through personal interviews by representatives of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS, and within a short time there was a lively discussion from all directions about the best ways and means to standardize American colors and dyestuffs.

DR. E. F. ROEBER DEAD

Dr. E. F. Roeber, editor of *Metallurgical and Chemical Engineering*, New York, died at his residence in East Orange Wednesday, October 17, after an illness of several months. Dr. Roeber was one of the founders of the American Electrochemical Society in 1902.

Born in Torgau, Germany, October 7, 1867, he was educated at the universities of Jena, Halle and Berlin, receiving the degree of doctor of philosophy from the University of Berlin in 1892. He came to the United States in 1894 and was associated with Dr. Carl Hering in Philadelphia in electrical engineering work. Dr. Roeber was a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, American Chemical Society and the Chemical Club of New York. He is survived by his widow and three sons.

SHEFFIELD, ALA., GETS NITRATE PLANT

President Wilson has approved the location at Sheffield, Ala., of the initial ammonia and nitric acid plant to be constructed by the Government with part of the $20,000,000 appropriation recently made available by Congress for the creation of a new source of supply of nitrates for use in making powder for the Government.

Sheffield is on the Tennessee River, just below the Muscle Shoals, and is nearer the phosphate beds of Central Tennessee. On the site selected there are several substantial steel buildings which can be utilized. The initial expenditure will be $3,000,000.

PERMANENCY OF DYESTUFFS INDUSTRY IN AMERICA ASSURED, SAYS I. F. STONE

New Colors to be Produced by National Aniline and Chemical Co. in 1918—An Overproduction Already, in Some Dyes—Many Difficulties Overcome.

I. F. Stone, vice president of the National Aniline and Chemical Co., spoke at the convention of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers at Springfield, Mass., on "The Dyestuffs Situation." He declared the permanency of the American industry was assured and reviewed the difficulties which manufacturers had overcome. He said in part:

There is an ample supply of all of the necessary dyestuffs which are needed for consumption in this country and on many of them there is an over-supply due to the fact that there has been a great development in the dyestuff manufacturing industry, and on some colors therefore there is now more produced than is actually consumed, so that the dyestuff situation, as a situation, is no longer a serious one.

When manufacturers of dyestuffs had to buy their raw materials from Europe they could not very well compete with the European manufacturers in the finished colors. This lack of raw material however was not due to the lack of natural resources of the United States, but simply to the fact that these natural resources had not been developed, as while for instance, benzol, naphthalene, and similar products which are the derivatives of coal, were produced to some extent in this country, they had not been developed to a degree so that they were economically serviceable to American manufacturers.

With the development of the color manufacture in this country came at once the question of the quality of the products and it was a popular impression for a long time that the American products were not as good as those manufactured in Europe but this belief is now being rapidly dispelled, as it has been proven that the colors used by consumers which are made in America are fully as good as the same colors made in Europe, in fact, they are exactly the same chemically and therefore cannot be any different in their quality or application. This is only true however where they are manufactured by reliable and experienced manufacturers of whom there are now quite a considerable number in this country, although it is true that many of the products manufactured by the smaller and less experienced manufacturers are not what they should be. Consumers then, who will be careful to buy from reliable and well known factories, will secure a quality of color which is fully satisfactory in every way.

The belief that the American colors were not as good as European however was largely with the masses of people and not so much with the actual consumers of colors like the textile mills, but even this popular impression is being overcome as only the other day I had the pleasure of talking with a large manufacturer of package dyes which go out throughout the country for household use, and who had sent out letters saying that they were now using American colors for their dyes, and I was pleased to have him inform me that he had received many letters from people who had used their package dyes, saying that they found the quality now becoming perfectly satisfactory and as good as they ever obtained when these package dyes were put up from foreign colors. These remarks apply to the fastness of the colors as well as to the strength and shade, as it is a fact that the American colors are fully as fast as the same colors made in Europe. It is true of course that some of the fast colors, particularly for cotton, like vat dyes, have not yet been produced, successfully, in this country. It is also true that sulphur colors which are extraordinarily fast for the same purpose, are produced more largely. The cotton manufacturers therefore, particularly those who manufacture ginghams, shirtings, denims, etc., are now particularly interested in knowing when they can expect American products which they need for these fast colors on these materials. I am glad to say that as a starter indigo is now being manufactured in this country to a certain extent and will be manu-

factured largely next year, so there will be an ample supply of this important color for all purposes, it being a fact that several large manufacturers, one of them being my own company, are now taking contracts for indigo for 1918 delivery and will be able to produce all that is needed for consumption.

Another color which will be produced very shortly by my own company will be hydron blue which as you all know is a very important fast color for cotton goods, and following this indigo and hydron blue will surely come in succession other shades of like colors as we are already arranging to have the raw materials produced for the purpose.

The situation is that with a practically full line of direct sulphur, chrome, azo or acid colors, as well as vegetable dyes like indigo, logwood, etc., with an immediate probability of indigo and vat dyes, the country will be well supplied with everything that it needs and will no longer have to look to European sources of supply. This does not mean of course that every color will be manufactured here immediately as there are still some specialties in all colors which have not yet been made, but they are comparatively small in consumption and are not of real importance although even at that some of them will be taken up in due course, there being no reason why every color that is wanted cannot be made here.

Now, admitting that the color and coal tar dyestuff industry is in very satisfactory condition, comes a question whether or not it will be a permanent industry or whether or not the European manufacturers will again secure a partial monopoly of the business which they formerly had before the war, and to this question I must say that I have no doubt whatever that the industry is a permanent one for the following reasons:

1. The production of coal tar derivatives like benzol, toluol, naphthaline, etc., has been increased to such an extent that the quantities produced are now fully equal to the needs and can be produced at as low a price in this country as they can be produced in Europe, therefore American manufacturers will always have the advantage of American produced raw materials, as it is well known that the United States has practically inexhaustible supplies of coal which is the base product and from which will be derived all of the products which are necessary.

2. The United States Government has finally discovered that in order to make the industry permanent it is necessary to give a more adequate tariff protection, therefore the present tariff bill has given some extra protection and the anti-dumping clause, both of which will be very valuable in retaining the industry. Should the present laws not accomplish this then I have no doubt that the Government will give us further legislation to accomplish the end.

3. Manufacturers of intermediates and colors have, during the war, obtained through abnormal conditions, a profit which has enabled them to largely pay for their extensive plants as well as to accumulate a surplus which they can use if necessary in competition and increase their present production, and the working out of special colors not manufactured here, now.

4. The American consumers have realized the importance and necessity of having a coal tar industry in this country which will in future prevent any repetition of the conditions which prevailed just after the war when it was found impossible to secure enough colors for the consumption of the country, as a consequence of which many consumers were obliged either to run their mills or factories only a part of the time, or as in some cases, close down entirely. With this realization therefore they will undoubtedly give the preference to American products which in itself should help any competition against European manufacturers after the war.

5. The question of price will naturally adjust itself to conditions after the present abnormal conditions are over. When raw materials which are now used largely for explosives and consequently demand high prices, are available for commercial purposes, prices will be reduced, and it follows that the manufactured colors and other products made from them will also be reduced in proportion.

STANDARDIZATION OF DYES URGED BY H. GARDNER McKERROW, COLOR EXPERT

Address Before National Association of Cotton Manufacturers Devoted to Plea for Board to Which Disputes can be Referred—More than 3,000 Cases in the Courts at the Present Time.

H. Gardner McKerrow, Textile Expert of Marden, Orth & Hastings Corporation, delivered an address before the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, at Springfield, Mass., on Saturday last, on the subject of "A Permanent Dyestuffs Industry." After reviewing the conditions before the war and the panic among textile mill men when the supplies of German dyes were cut off, Mr. McKerrow made an appeal to the patriotism of manufacturers, urging them to support the American makers of dyes and colors, not only when no other dyes are available, with the mental reservation that they will revert to the use of German colors as soon as they are again available, but by a broad minded realization that the interests of the new industry are their interests and that its permanent intrenchment in the industrial family of this country means an added success to the textile industry, and an asset on the manufacturer's balance sheet which he cannot afford to disregard.

Mr. McKerrow then continued:

Standardization is the second principal requisite to insure the permanence of the dyestuff industry, and is a question in which the color using manufacturers are equally interested with the color makers. It is absolutely essential that steps should be taken at once to standardize American colors so that a manufacturer may know the relative values of offerings and just what he is buying in point of color value.

At present each manufacturer if he has any standard at all, has his own, and the strength of one man's product bears no relation to another's, and it is almost impossible to gauge the value of a color by the price. If America is to make a permanent thing of its dyestuff industry it must establish its own standards; not standards of one or more dominating interests working alone and without relation to the industry as a whole, but working co-ordinately with all reliable dyestuff makers.

How this can be done is receiving careful consideration at the present time from the various interests concerned. My own idea is that this can be most fairly and effectively managed by the dyestuff manufacturers themselves. I would suggest, as I have done before,—the calling of a conference of the dyestuff manufacturers at which the fundamental principles of this question could be discussed and settled, and at which a permanent board of expert color chemists and manufacturers could be appointed that could act as a Bureau of Standards, and could authoritatively standardize new colors as they were produced.

I doubt if any permanent satisfaction could be obtained from a Government Bureau of Standards, such as has been proposed. We are tending too much toward a paternalistic Government, and are calling for bureaus for this and bureaus for that, the work of which is seldom as thorough and practical as when it is undertaken as a business proposition by the parties interested. I would recommend, as a means of establishing a ratio between standards agreed upon and the price at which goods should be sold, that the selling price should be per unit of color value. Then, no matter whether the dye was sold as a concentrated powder, or as a paste containing 75% of moisture, no matter to what extent the color might be salted or otherwise adulterated, its relative value as against the standard would be fixed. It would be equally fair and effective for one manufacturer as for another.

A permanent board such as I have outlined could properly fulfill other functions besides that of standardizing colors. It could be the means of defending the standards so established. It could serve as a board of arbitration in all matters of dispute involving the question of quality or correspondence of deliveries to sample. Prompt and expert decisions on such matters would not only save time and endless expense in litigation,—which under the legal rules of evidence no layman can hope to understand, and which seem designated rather to conceal facts than to bring

them out,—but would relieve the congestion of court dockets, which are in all industrial centres choked with cases of dispute as to quality of dyes delivered.

I have seen it stated that there are over 3,000 cases in the New York courts alone; all the result of the last two years feverish conditions in the dyestuff market, and all waiting their turn on a docket which has swamped clerks and courts alike for decision.

This involves also the integrity of contracts, where questions of quality have been raised. A disconcerting disposition has been evidenced on the part of many manufacturers to cancel contracts which were entered into in perfectly good faith by the dyestuff manufacturers, whenever the market shows any tendency toward declining values.

In other words, a contract is, in many quarters only regarded as a contract when it operates to the advantage of the purchaser. This is distinctly unfair and is an evil which is notoriously prevalent in many other lines and is one which is a distinct menace to American business.

If, when these conditions confront us, we had an impartial expert board to which such questions of contract could be referred by the mutual consent of the disputing parties, when such disputes involved the question of quality as against standard—and this is the ground on which 90% of contract repudiations will rest,—the trade would know that decisions could be reached intelligently and promptly, and without the interminable delay of the law.

The third requisite for the permanent establishment of the industry is that the Government should accord an adequate degree of protection, and efficient well-administered laws against the "dumping" of foreign dyestuffs on this market at prices which are below the market prices in the country of origin.

When the war commenced the duty against dyestuffs was 30% ad valorem, and against intermediates 15% ad valorem. While this was a very considerable degree of protection it is evident that it bore most heavily against the higher priced and less used dyestuffs, while the ordinary colors, such as the standard blacks, blues and browns, retailed before the war at from 15c to 25c per pound hardly felt the benefit of such an ad valorem impost. These are the colors which are in by far the largest bulk demand, and it was at once evident that when the time came to meet the relentless competition of the German manufacturers struggling to recover some of the lost ground and forfeited markets which insatiate ambition has inflicted upon them, it would be perfectly feasible for them to "dump" these cheaper colors on this market at prices which would defy competition, while making up their margin of profit on the higher priced colors which American dyestuff makers have not commenced to make, and possibly will not make for many years to come.

To some extent this has been done in the legislation effected last year. In addition to the 30% and 15% ad valorem duty, a specific rate of 5c per pound on finished dyestuffs, and 2½c per pound on intermediates was added, and a clause intended to prevent "dumping" was enacted into law, all of which was a long step in the right direction, and has given distinct encouragement to capital considering investment in dyestuff making developments. But it is not enough to place the industry beyond dangerous competition when normal conditions are restored. The bill introduced by Congressman Hill, which provided for a specific rate of 7½c per pound on finished dyestuff, and 5c per pound on intermediates, in addition to the existing 30% and 15% ad valorem rates, come much more nearly meeting the situation than the rates accorded finally by our Democratic Administration.

With their commerce at a standstill, their factories denuded of skilled help, and their financial systems disorganized, those European countries which have devoted themselves in happier times to the development of the science of dyestuff making, will leave no stone unturned to get back what they regard as their own, and in commerce, as it has been in matters military, anything is justifiable where a struggle for existence is involved.

The contract for furnishing the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington with 20,000 pounds of Prussian blue has been awarded to A. Wilhelm Co., Reading, Pa., at 57 cents a pound.

TAXES PAID BY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS UNDER THE WAR REVENUE ACT

Facts Gathered in Washington by Secretary Holliday of the N. W. D. A., Bearing upon Inventories and Explaining Obscure Sections—Floor Taxes.

Francis E. Holliday, Secretary of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, went to Washington immediately after the national convention of the association at Chicago and has since been in daily conference with the officials of the Internal Revenue Department from whom he obtained illuminating facts regarding the War Revenue Act with particular reference to the taxes imposed on wholesale and retail druggists. A summary of these facts has been sent to members of the Association and the circular is reproduced by DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS. It deals with the war tax on beverages which is explained in a separate story in this issue of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS; the taxes on cigars and tobacco, also treated in a separate article; and war excise taxes and "floor" taxes and the method of making inventories, date for paying taxes, etc., which are given herewith as follows:

War Excise Taxes

Title VI, Sec. 600, Page 18.—The manufacturer, producer or importer of phonographs, talking machines, etc., and all records used in connection with any of them, will pay a tax of 3 per cent. of the price for which so sold.

(E) The manufacturer, producer or importer of any article commonly or commercially known as jewelry, whether real or imitation, will pay a tax of 3 per cent. of the price for which so sold.

(F) The manufacturer, producer or importer of sporting goods, including rods and reels, and all games and parts of games, except playing cards, will pay a tax of 3 per cent of the price for which so sold. Children's toys and games are exempted.

(G) Upon all perfumes, essences, extracts, toilet waters, cosmetics, toilet soap and all articles which are used or applied or intended to be used or applied for toilet purposes, the manufacturer, importer or producer will pay a tax of 2 per cent. of the price for which so sold.

(H) This subdivision covering proprietary medicines should be carefully examined by every one engaged in the drug business, whether manufacturer, producer, importer, wholesaler, or retail druggist, for whoever produces, imports and sells any of the articles enumerated will be required to pay a tax of 2 per cent. of the price for which so sold.

All articles under subdivision (G) and (H) manufactured by a jobber should not be included in the so-called floor tax to be paid by the jobber, as the tax must be paid on all goods of his own production, as a manufacturer and not as a dealer. These comments also apply to Subdivision (G).

(I) The manufacturer, producer or importer of chewing gum, or any substitute therefor, will pay a tax equivalent to 2 per cent. of the price for which so sold.

(J) All cameras sold by the manufacturer, producer or importer will be taxed 3 per cent. of the price for which so sold.

Section 601, Page 20.—Each manufacturer, producer or importer of any of the above enumerated articles must make monthly returns under oath in duplicate, and pay the taxes imposed on such articles to the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which is located the principal place of business. Such returns shall contain such information and be made at such times and in such manner as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may by regulations prescribe.

Forms of making such returns are now in preparation, and it is the intention of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, as soon as it is possible to do so, to send out such forms from Washington, in order that the officials of the Bureau may be in close touch with the taxpayer, although the law provides that the taxes shall be paid to the collector of the district.

These taxes will be levied and collected from the morning of October 4, 1917, and manufacturers should so arrange their various businesses that they will be prepared to make prompt returns on "the price for which so sold" after deducting the customary discounts connected with their sales.

No decision has yet been reached, but it is altogether probable that the Internal Revenue Department will rate the person, firm or corporation, marketing "Name Goods" and preparations which are bought in bulk and prepared for distribution and sale, as the manufacturer or producer of such articles and the tax will be levied on and collected from such persons, firms or corporations.

Will again mention that manufacturers or producers are required to make returns to the Collector of Internal Revenue of all alcohol held by them on October 4th, and to pay the additional tax, regardless of the character of the preparations in which the alcohol is to be used.

Floor Taxes

Section 602, Page 20.—All articles enumerated in Subdivisions (B), (E), (F), (G), (H), (I), or (J) (these being the ones in which the drug trade is interested), which on the day after this act is passed (October 4, 1917), are held and intended for sale by any person, corporation, partnership or association, other than a retailer, who is not also a wholesaler, or the manufacturer, producer, or importer thereof, shall pay a tax equivalent to one-half the tax imposed by each subdivision upon the sale of the article therein enumerated. This tax shall be paid by the person, corporation, partnership or association so holding such articles. This means that the wholesale dealer must pay a tax of 1½ per cent. upon the musical instruments, jewelry, athletic goods, etc., and cameras; and a tax of 1 per cent. upon all cosmetics, etc., and all proprietary medicines, etc., and chewing gum, in his possession at the time the law was passed.

Inventories should be made AS OF OCTOBER 4th, but may be taken down at the time you reach each article in the regular course of taking the inventory, and in case of doubt as to whether an article is taxable or not, do not include it with the articles to be taxed, but make a supplementary inventory of such goods to be adjusted later. Separate inventories should be made for Subdivisions (B), (E), (F) and (J), but Subdivisions (G) and (H), which contain both toilet goods and medicinal articles, may be taken together, for the reason that in many cases it would be difficult to know in which subdivision they belong. Chewing gum in Subdivision (I) may also be combined with (G) and (H), although it is to be preferred that a separate inventory be taken. It will be noted that the three latter subdivisions all pay the same amount of tax, which is 1 per cent.

It was the intention of the Internal Revenue Department to require that all these inventories be taken in duplicate, and that they should be filed with the Collector of Internal Revenue, in accordance with previous custom, but on account of the great scarcity of help in wholesale drug houses, and because of the great number of items covered by these subdivisions, wholesalers will be permitted to make inventories in such form as they may choose, which will serve the purpose intended, and the total footings are to be filed with the collector under oath in such form and under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue , with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe. Returns should be made within thirty days after the passage of the act, and payment of the taxes may be extended to a date not exceeding seven months from the passage of the act, upon the filing of a bond for payment in such form and amount as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

The inventories, in whatever form taken, must be carefully retained by the wholesaler, as they will be subject to inspection by duly authorized officials of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, and must be accessible at all times for that purpose. We have been advised by several wholesale drug houses that they would utilize their latest inventory sheets for this purpose, using a different color of ink or pencil from that used in the original inventory, putting down quantities and prices in new columns prepared for the purpose.

The prices to be used in making inventory must be those which were paid for the goods, as Section 602 is governed by Section 600, and provides that the tax must be equivalent to a certain percentum "of the price for which so sold." This means that all goods must be inventoried at the price paid for them, regardless of whether they are dead stock worth less than the price originally paid, or have advanced in price since they were purchased.

Do not make returns of any taxable goods which you hold on consignment, as the manufacturer or owner of same will pay the tax when making his returns when goods are sold by him.

Your inventory should not contain any articles of your own manufacture, as you will be required to pay a monthly tax of 2 per cent. upon all such goods when sold.

A wholesaler who is also a retailer need not pay tax on his retail stock, if the business is conducted in a separate building or room, provided goods are billed from the wholesale to the retail department in the same manner in which they are sold to other retailers.

There will be no labels, stamps or other identification of tax-paid goods enumerated in Section 602. This is mentioned in order that various rumors and statements in this connection may be set at rest.

Goods in transit, billed previous to Oct. 4th, and not received by you, should be included in the inventory, as the courts have always held that after the consignor has received receipt from transportation companies, the ownership passes to the consignee.

It will be interesting to note for future reference how many of the various concerns throughout the United States, claiming to be wholesale druggists, will qualify under this law as wholesalers.

MERCHANTS OPPOSED TO PRICE-FIXING

The Merchants' Association of New York discussed price-fixing at a meeting last week. The hearing was given on seven proposals formulated by a committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and submitted to the Merchants' Association and to the other members of the National Chamber in the form of a referendum.

The discussion was mainly on prices fixed by the Government on coal, steel, copper, etc., needed for war purposes. C. C. Harris, treasurer of George D. Harris & Company, and president of the Harris Bros., Coal Mining Company, was strongly against price control.

Theodore H. Marburg, of Marburg Bros., Inc., said that the fixing of the price of butter in Germany had caused farmers to stop making butter and to use the material for making soap, the price of which was not fixed. He contended that if the price of one article were fixed the price of all must be fixed.

NEW POSTAL RATES NOVEMBER 2

Instructions to postmasters on increased letter mail rates, effective Nov. 2, under the War Tax Bill have been issued by Postmaster General Burleson. They apply to all domestic mail, including that to Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Panama, the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai, and all persons in the United States military service in Europe.

Letters and other first-class mail matter, except drop letters, will be required to carry postage at the rate of three cents an ounce or fraction thereof. Drop letters, that is, letters for delivery in the city in which they are posted, must carry two cents an ounce or fraction thereof.

One cent postal cards must have an added one cent stamp attached, and post cards bearing written messages will carry two cents postage.

HIGHER PARCEL POST RATE

The new parcel post law in the War Revenue Act provides for the following increase in rates:

Schedule (A) 14.—Every parcel or package from one point in the United States to another by parcel post, on which the postage amounts to 25 cents or more, a tax of 1 cent for each 25 cents or fractional part thereof is charged for such transportation. This tax is to be paid by the consignor, and packages or parcels will not be transported until the stamps have been affixed thereto.

WAR TAX ON ALCOHOL AND SOFT DRINKS

N. W. D. A. Gives Abstract of New Revenue Law as Regards Beverages, Flavoring Extracts, Perfumery, Carbonic Acid Gas, Grape Juice, Ginger Ale and Wines.

A circular to members of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association says the War Revenue Law was effective on the day after the act was passed, or Oct. 4, 1917, and continues as follows:

Very few, if any, regulations or decisions have been completed for the administration of the act, but Mr. Holliday has spent the last few days in Washington in consultation with the officials of the Internal Revenue Department. The various items of information given in this bulletin are the personal deductions of Mr. Holliday, and it must be distinctly understood that none of them are binding on the Bureau of Internal Revenue, as revisions and changes may follow, but it is believed that such changes will mainly affect matters of detail and not the general policies to be used in collection of the taxes.

We have, after careful deliberation, decided to confine the information sent out in this bulletin to matters directly affecting the drug trade, as it seems desirable that our efforts should be concentrated on these items upon which the law requires the payment of taxes almost immediately following the passage of the act, and we will undertake to send to our members all regulations and treasury decisions as soon after they are issued as is possible. We will, therefore, not touch upon the collection of the taxes on incomes, excess profits, corporations, etc., for the reason that our members can readily obtain the information desired in this connection from their banks or other financial institutions, who will be in position to supply their patrons with all the data required before such taxes fall due.

It is impossible at this time to secure an unlimited supply of copies of the law, but we have on hand a moderate number of them and can supply our members with their requirements for heads of departments, etc., upon request, and we can, no doubt, later on secure enough copies for general distribution in the drug trade.

War Tax on Beverages

Title III, Section 300, Page 9.—On and after passage of act, all distilled spirits in bond or thereafter produced or imported, in addition to tax imposed, will pay an additional tax of $1.10 per proof gallon, which totals $2.20 per proof gallon on alcohol, or about $4.18 per gallon net; if for beverage use, a tax of $2.10 per proof gallon is added to the old tax of $1.10 per gallon, making a total of $3.20 per proof gallon.

Section 303, Page 11.—All dealers in spirits of any kind must make return of stock on hand on October 4th, and those who have not taken such inventory should do so at once on your own stationery, but returns should promptly be made to collectors of Internal Revenue on blank forms which will be supplied by them. They should then secure from their printers identification labels printed in the form prescribed by the Bureau of Internal Revenue to be attached to each package of taxable liquor, and thirty days from the passage of the act will be allowed in which to complete the labeling of the stock on hand.

Manufacturers or retailers having spirits on hand will be required to make returns in the same way as licensed dealers in spirits.

Retailers will pay on a quantity in excess of 50 gallons in the aggregate, but any other person, corporation, partnership or association on ANY QUANTITY which is intended for sale, and the words "if intended for sale" will be construed to apply not only to alcohol to be sold as such, but also to alcohol to be used in the manufacture of non-beverage alcoholic preparations, proprietary articles, drugs, perfumery, chemicals or any article in the manufacture of which the alcohol may be used. This tax, however, will not apply to alcohol which is in process of manufacture, and to which other ingredients have been added in good faith.

Wholesale and retail druggists can declare stock on hand as being for non-beverage purposes and pay an additional tax of $1.10 per proof gallon, in a manner to be prescribed by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The department is now considering the adoption of official order blanks to be used in the purchase of alcohol for non-beverage purposes.

Flavoring Extracts and Soft Drinks

The Department of Internal Revenue has ruled that non-beverage alcohol cannot be used by any one making flavoring extracts to be used in the preparation of beverages, and under this ruling extracts used in making soft drinks under Section 313, page 14, are included.

While it apparently was not the intention of Congress to apply the act to other than alcoholic beverages, Section 300, Title III, War Tax on Beverages, distinctly states that "if spirits are withdrawn for beverage purposes or for use in the manufacture or production of any article used or intended for use as a beverage, an additional tax of $2.10 on each proof gallon shall be paid."

Manufacturers of flavoring extracts, soda water, etc., are making vigorous efforts to have this ruling withdrawn, and it is recommended that those of our members who are sufficiently interested should at once enter protest, preferably by wire to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, asking that this ruling be rescinded, and that manufacturers be allowed to use non-beverage alcohol in the preparation of flavors, etc., under proper restrictions.

The inquiry naturally arises as to how manufacturers of extracts will be able to secure beverage alcohol for manufacturing purposes after the stock which was made before Sept. 8, 1917, is exhausted, as alcohol for beverage purposes cannot be manufactured after that date.

Section 304, Page 11.—This section applies mainly to rectifiers and the production of blended goods.

Section 307, Page 12.—The tax on beer, malt extracts and other fermented liquors containing ½ of 1 per cent. or more of alcohol is increased from $1.50 to $3.00 per barrel.

Section 309, Page 13.—The tax on all still wines, vermuth, all champagnes and other sparkling wines, liqueurs, cordials, artificial or imitation wines, or compounds sold as wine, is doubled under this act, and returns for stocks on hand must be made to the collector to cover the additional tax, if held in excess of 25 gallons in the aggregate.

All perfumes hereafter imported into the United States containing distilled spirits will pay an additional tax of $1.10 per WINE gallon. (Section 300, Page 10.)

Section 313, Page 14.—Upon all prepared syrups or extracts for use in the manufacture of beverages, commonly known as soft drinks, sold by the manufacturer, producer or importer thereof, a new tax is levied as follows: 5 cents per gallon if sold for not more than $1.30 per gallon; from $1.30 to $2.00 per gallon, 8 cents per gallon; from $2.00 to $3.00 per gallon, 10 cents per gallon; from $3.00 to $4.00 per gallon, 15 cents per gallon; and for more than $4.00 per gallon, 20 cents per gallon.

On all unfermented grape juice, soft drinks or artificial mineral waters (not carbonated) and fermented liquors containing less than one-half per cent. of alcohol, sold by the manufacturer, producer or importer, in bottles or other closed containers, and upon all ginger ale, root beer, sarsaparilla, pop, and other carbonated waters or beverages, sold by the manufacturer, producer or importer of the carbonic gas used in carbonating the same, a tax of 1 cent per gallon. On all natural mineral waters or table waters sold by the producer, bottler, or importer thereof, in bottles or other closed containers, at over 10 cents per gallon, a tax of 1 cent per gallon.

Section 315, Page 14.—All carbonic acid gas in drums or other containers intended for use in the production of carbonated waters and other drinks, sold by the manufacturer, producer or importer, will pay a tax of 5 cents per lb. Such tax shall be paid by the purchaser to the vendor and shall be collected, returned and paid to the United States by such vendor.

Section 314, Page 14.—Each manufacturer, producer, bottler, or importer will pay the taxes above named on monthly returns to the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which is located the principal place of business. No floor taxes will be paid by the dealer in soft drinks, as the new tax is to be collected wholly from the manufacturer, producer, bottler or importer.

LARGE SUPPLIES OF CAUSTIC SODA COMMANDEERED BY GOVERNMENT

Some 7,000 Tons Taken On Short Notice and Arrangements Made for Delivery of 30,000 Tons in 1918—Deliveries to Customers Cut.

The Government commandeered 7,000 tons of caustic soda on Friday last. DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS is informed that the Government requirements in 1918 will reach 30,000 to 35,000 tons. It is needed in the manufacture of picric acid.

The recent action of the War Trade Bureau in prohibiting shipments abroad was due to the fact that foreign governments were drawing from the United States over $1,000,000 worth of caustic soda, monthly. In July 12,746,298 pounds of caustic soda were shipped to Europe. The estimated value, according to the Department of Commerce was close to $600,000.

A leading manufacturer said to a representative of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS:

"The price paid by the authorities is considerably lower than the market price, but is a trifle higher than our average, so we consider it fair in all ways. The policy of commandeering has brought about an interesting condition. The larger manufacturers have been booked for all of next year, and some orders run into 1919. The removal of a portion of the manufacturers' supply will mean that consignments to all dealers will have to be correspondingly reduced.

"Whatever caustic soda is taken from the large plants by the Government naturally will be pro-rated and deducted from running contracts with their customers. These customers who probably have bought this caustic between 2¼c and 3¼c per pound will find their deliveries cut down pro rata to the quantity delivered to the United States Government, and thereby possibly be forced to enter the market to supply their requirements.

"Just what will be the effect of this action on the part of the customers is hard to predict. It is also impossible to state just how much of this commodity is held at second hand. There is not the slightest doubt in my mind that prices will be raised. That is but natural wherever there is speculation, and unless the Government takes a hand and rules against such speculation as it did in the matter of sugar you may be certain that a new record will be reached in the selling price of caustic soda."

MAJOR SCHIEFFELIN'S NEW POST

Major Schuyler Schieffelin, Reserve List, N. Y. N. G., has been appointed a captain in the Signal Officers' Reserve Corps and will be assigned to non-flying duty. Major Schieffelin originally joined the National Guard as a private in Company K, Seventh New York, in June, 1889, and became second lieutenant and commissary of the Twelfth New York in April, 1893. He was promoted to Captain in 1905, and is among the most skilled riflemen in the United States. Major Schieffelin reached his present rank March 11, 1898. He is a member of the firm of Schieffelin & Co., of New York, and has a model farm near Goshen, N. Y.

ANNUAL DINNER OF CHEMISTS' CLUB

The annual dinner of the Chemists' Club, given by the old trustees to the new trustees, was held Tuesday, October 23, at the club house, 52 East 41st street. After the dinner the members inspected the new annex to the club house, which was secured by the leasing of an apartment house containing forty rooms. The Secretary, Dr. J. R. M. Klotz, stated that the organization was approaching a total membership of fifteen hundred.

MUST CONTROL ITS CHEMICAL WASTE

The Dow Chemical Company of Midland, Mich., has been sued by W. P. Kavanaugh of the Alpena Fish Company, for $100,000 damages for allowing waste chemical material to pollute the waters of Saginaw Bay. An injunction has been granted prohibiting the company from discharging its waste into the Tittabawassee river which flows into the Saginaw river which in turn empties into Saginaw Bay.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL NOTES

Western dealers in peppermint oil are still said to be offering very sparingly.

The Procter & Gamble Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 5 per cent.

Robert R. Ellis, president of the Hessig-Ellis Drug Company of Memphis, Tenn., was in New York last week.

A dispatch from San Francisco reported the arrival of the American steamer Seneca with 20,982 packages of copra.

The Gibson-Snow Company, Inc., of Albany, N. Y., wholesale druggists, has increased its capital stock from $1,000,000 to $1,200,000.

London advices dated September 29 state that there were no landings of shellac during the month, while deliveries amounted to 1,648 cases.

Charles F. Weller, president and general manager of the Richardson Drug Company of Omaha was here on a business trip last week.

Ludwig Schiff, vice-president of the Western Wholesale Drug Co., of Los Angeles, was a visitor in the local drug trade last week.

Seventy-five thousand bushels of flaxseed are reported to have been destroyed in the grain elevator fire which occurred in Brooklyn Oct. 13.

The Hercules Storage Battery Company of West New York has been incorporated with a capital stock of $20,000 by A. J. Ellis, A. J. Wiencke and M. Wiencke, all of North Bergen, N. J.

The Monsanto Chemical Works advanced vanillin 5 cents per ounce to the basis of 70 cents an ounce for lots of 5,000 ounces. The increase in price was due to the marked advance recently in cloves.

Sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, compound fertilizers containing sulphate of ammonia, super-phosphate of lime, or nitrate of soda, can now only be exported from Japan under license, according to a foreign trade paper.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Proprietary Association of America was held on Tuesday of last week at the Hotel Astor to discuss the War Revenue bill. An official of the Treasury Department was present to explain the workings of the measure.

At a recent auction of ginger in London 257 bags washed rough Cochin were bought in at 68s to 70s, and 172 packages brown rough Calicut at 65s; 130 bags more or less wormy Sierra Leone were retired at from 52s 6d to 57s 6d, and 60 bags limed Japanese at 47s 6d.

Morphine salts have risen $3 per ounce within a month, three one-dollar advances having occurred. Since January 1 prices have advanced approximately 100 per cent., sulphate rising from $7 per ounce to $13.80. Just before the outbreak of the war the price of morphine sulphate in bulk quantities was $4.70 per ounce.

The Grasselli Chemical Company has practically completed a five-block zinc smelter of 4,200 retorts four miles north of Terre Haute, Ind. The plant is of permanent construction and space is left for another five-block unit. The plant, which is equipped with waste-heat boilers and gas producers of the same type as those at Meadowbrook, is built on a 300-acre tract that is underlain by a bed of coal at a depth of about 100 feet. All sulphide roasting and acid making will be done at Grasselli, Ind.

Drug & Chemical Markets

LONDON SHORT OF FINE CHEMICALS

Sudden Demand for Acetanilid Clears Up Spot Stocks —Benzoic Acid Unsalable—Shipped in Large Quantities From U. S.—This Week's Price Changes.

(*Special Cable to* DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, Oct. 23.—The dullness of the market has been relieved by a sudden demand for fine chemicals. The position of acetanilid is characteristic. For some time the price has ruled under New York parity. The scarcity and high price of the chief raw material added to the advance of the finished product from 36 cents to 60 cents per pound in the United States has caused buyers to enter the market with a rush and resulted in many orders being refused. With the exception of one or two parcels just arrived the market is practically cleared.

Phenacetin on the other hand has surprised holders by its sudden depreciation here. This sudden fall would have had a depressing effect upon synthetic remedies generally, but the Continental markets including our own are so poorly supplied that carbolic acid, phenacetin, aspirin, salol and salicylates are now judged of as forming a highly speculative category of their own.

Benzoic acid and benzoate of soda have been considerably reduced in price of late but the consumptive demand has not thereby been increased. Owing to the very strict orders issued by the Board of Health prohibiting their use in all food preparations, as injurious to health, there is now very little demand in this country for these preservatives and their other uses being almost negligible it is surprising that such large quantities of benzoate of soda as well as acid should have been consigned here of late. The fact that their use is so general in the United States probably accounts for this evident misconception.

The higher tendency of the market this week was particularly noticed in the advances in areca nuts, the balsams, castor oil, cinnamon and cream of tartar.

Linseed oil, shellac and vanillin are firmer.

There is an easier tone in Cape aloes and epsom salts.

Cloves and phenacetin are lower.

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Original Packages)

Advanced

Amyl Acetate, 5c
Caffeine Alkaloid, Second Hands, 50c
Cloves, 4c
Coumarin, Refined, 50c
Cuttlefish Bone, 1c@17c
Dragon's Blood, Reeds, Mass, 15c@95c
Jalap Root, Powdered, Whole, 11c
Oil of Cloves, Cans, Bottles, 25c
Oil of Orange, Sweet Italian, West India, 30c
Oil of Rose, $2 ..
Oil of Wormwood, 20c
Quinine, Second Hands, 4c
Soap, Castile, 1c@5c
Sodium Benzoate, 20c
Turpentine, Venice True, 15c
Vanillin, 5c

Declined

Acetphenetidin, 50c
Chamomile Flowers, Roman, 10c
Gelatin, Silver Label, 35c
Saccharin, Soluble, $3
Silver Nitrate, 2⅞c
Storax, $2 25
Tamarinds, Kegs, 25c

The continued uncertainty of transportation facilities and scarcity of many drug and chemical products led to conservation on part of both sellers and buyers Price changes principally affected refined coumarin, caffeine alkaloid in second hands, and dragons blood, oil of cloves, oil of wormwood, and quinine.

Acetphenetidin, silver label gelatin, soluble saccharin and storax declined.

Dealers in narcotics are confronted with record prices and no relief is in sight, the demand being much greater than the supply.

The danger of a tie-up of shipping in New York harbor on November 1 has been averted by arbitration. Employers promised to sign an agreement with the Government through the Shipping Board, relative to wages and hours.

Shippers are puzzled by advices from Washington stating that coastwise vessels, although requisitioned will continue to charge present freight rates.

Acetphenetidin—A fair accumulation of stocks resulted in a decline of 50c a pound. In most quarters makers offered parcels more freely at $9.50@$10.00 a pound.

Amyl Acetate—A further reduction in spot stocks caused an advance of 5c a pound. Manufacturers are asking $5.30@$5.35 a gallon for parcels for immediate delivery.

Caffeine Alkaloid—Second hands named $11 a pound, at which figures some sales were made. Manufacturers are quoting on the bulk basis of $10.50@$11.00 a pound, as to quantity ordered.

Cassia—Prices are firm and stocks of all grades are comparatively small with few shipments enroute to the United States. Batavia cassia advanced ½c a pound for extra No. 1 fancy and further advances are expected owing to firmer primary markets. Saigon rolls are held at 46c@48c a pound.

Chamomile Flowers—Prices closed easier on Roman under keener selling competition. Offerings ranged from $1.15@$1.40 a pound but the reduction failed to stimulate buying.

Chicle Gum—Owing to the depleted market prices were nominal on Mexican gum at 73c@75c a pound.

Cloves—A further shrinkage of spot stocks and cables from London quoting 60c a pound resulted in an advance of 4c a pound. Small quantities of Zanzibar spot cloves were quoted at 54c@55c and parcels due here in October and November were offered at the same price. Amboynas, due here within 30 days, were held at 55c a pound. The future course of the market is uncertain.

Codeine—Quotations are sustained by makers in sympathy with the high cost of opium and sellers named $10. an ounce for sulphate spot lots.

Coumarin—Smallness of supplies and limited offerings led to an advance of 50c a pound for refined parcels.

Cuttlefish Bone—All grades and sizes were advanced 2c@17c a pound under smaller arrivals and limited spot stocks. Sellers raised quotations to 36c@38c on Trieste; $1.29@$1.30 for Jewelers large bone; while French lots are held at 37c@38c a pound.

Dragon's Blood—Higher primary markets for supplies in reeds and a scarcity of stocks here resulted in an advance of 95c a pound. In some quarters sellers are naming $3.40 a pound, with scattered small sales at $3.70 a pound. For parcels of mass 45c@60c a pound is asked.

Foenugreek Seed—A firm tone pervaded the market under limited arrivals and decidedly light spot stocks. Sellers offered lots of 100 to 200 bags at 11c@11½c a pound, showing a gain of ½c a pound over recent sales.

Formaldehyde—A decrease in the production due to the high cost of raw materials and scant offerings served to hold values firm but nominal. Scattered offerings at 16c@17c a pound were reported.

Gelatin—Recent larger arrivals of silver label and light inquiries resulted in a decline of 35c a pound. Offerings were freer at $1.25c@$1.35 a pound.

Ginger—Prices show fractional declines of ¼c@½c a pound on most varieties, but toward the close values were firmer under a better demand. Practically no shipments are coming from primary markets. Cochin is held at 16c and African at 12½c. Japan and grinding Jamaica supplies sold at 10¼c@10½c and 17½c@18c a pound.

Jalap Root—Holders are asking 40c@43c for whole and 45c@50c a pound for powdered root. In some quarters supplies are practically depleted and buyers found difficulty in locating lots.

Marjoram Leaves—The market is bare of supplies and spot prices closed nominal. Small parcels of French leaves now due here have been offered at 31c a pound, and were readily taken.

Morphine—Makers are repeating prices on the basis $15.55 an ounce for spot lots of sulphate, 5-ounce cans, covering 25 ounces in one delivery. An urgent inquiry, the high cost of opium and large sales to the Government, and heavy exports created a stronger market.

Mustard Seed—Good quality is getting scarce and some holders are commanding a premium over current prices which closed ½c@1c a pound higher. For spot supplies of English yellow 15½c@15¾c is named, while for Dutch parcels 15½c@16c a pound is asked. Small invoices of California and Bombay brown seed are offered sparingly. Sellers naming 15c and 14½c a pound respectively.

Naphthalene—Smaller arrivals and firmer advices from abroad influenced a stronger trend of prices on naphthalene balls which were raised ½c a pound. Spot lots were offered at 10½c while some sellers refused to entertain bids below 11c a pound.

Nutmegs—There were ready buyers at concessions, but holders refused to shade quotations on spot lots naming on the basis of 25c a pound for 110 to the pound. Cables from Singapore quoted 3c a pound above the parity of this market.

Oil of Cloves—A further advance in cloves and dwindling stocks of the oil forced up prices 25c for supplies in cans and bottles. Handlers are asking $3.45@$3.60 for cans and $3.50@$3.75 for bottles.

Oil of Orange—Larger recent arrivals and increased offerings depressed prices which declined 30c a pound on Italian and West Indian sweet oils. Offerings of spot supplies included fair quantities of Italian sweet oil at $2.70@$2.90 while sweet West India oil was held at $2.35@$2.50 a pound.

Oil of Rose—In the absence of arrivals of the crude material and the meager supply of oil here values were materially advanced showing a gain of $2.00 a pound. Holders are offering spot lots sparingly at $25.00, while some sellers are quoting $28.00 a pound, as to brand.

Oil of Wormwood—Smaller stocks and stronger markets for the crude material led to an advance of 20c a pound. Sellers as a rule are asking from $4.20@$4.25 a pound.

Opium—The market is bare of supplies and trading is restricted. Prices are quoted entirely nominal by importers at $32.00 for granular and $30.00 a pound for powdered U. S. P. supplies. Persian gum below U. S. P. standard quality closed wholly nominal at $24.00 a pound.

Quinine—Trading by second hands has been more active and fairly large sales at 4c higher to 85c@87c an ounce for spot sulphate supplies were reported. Offerings of imported sulphate were made at 82½c an ounce, but few sales resulted. Domestic makers are quoting on the basis of 75c an ounce for 100 ounce tins and over and no contracts or orders for supplies for future delivery are being booked. Some second hand holders are asking 90c an ounce. Recent large purchases of sulphate by the Government have made heavy inroads in the spot supply which created a firmer sentiment in trade circles.

Saccharin—Prices eased off under a smaller demand and larger offerings. In some quarters prices were lowered to $40.00@$40.50 a pound for soluble and $45.00@$45.50 a pound for insoluble. Toward the close of the market prices ruled easy, soluble showing a net loss of $3.00 a pound.

Savory Leaves—Stocks are practically exhausted and in the absence of spot offerings quotations closed wholly nominal. Small invoices covering 10 bales about due here were offered at 24½c@25c a pound.

Silver Nitrate—Another decline in silver and lack of demand, due to the embargo on exports, drove prices down 2⅞c an ounce. Leading manufacturers are now offering parcels of 500 ounces at 52c an ounce. The price of silver in this country has dropped 31c an ounce within three weeks. The rapid decline in values has resulted in an investigation to determine whether the market was manipulated and prices forced up.

Soap, Castile—Recent smaller arrivals and further inroads upon the supply led to a stronger sentiment among second hands who raised prices 1c on white pure castile, ordinary green, and ordinary mottled pure supplies. Importers quoted 5c higher to 31c@34c for white pure castile; 13c@14c for ordinary green; and 12c@13c a pound for ordinary mottled soap.

Sodium Benzoate—A further accumulation of stocks had a depressing influence on spot lots held by second hands. Offerings were liberal at 10c lower to $1.50@$1.55 a pound. Makers in most quarters repeated former quotations at $1.60@$1.65 a pound for U. S. P granulated supplies. At the close of the market values stiffened and scored a net gain of 20c to $1.70@$1.95 a pound under active buying.

Sunflower Seed—Recent smaller arrivals due to shorter supplies at primary sources and limited spot quantities available led to an advance of ¼c a pound. Offerings included several 100-bag lots on the spot comprising large seed at 6c a pound and smaller seed at 5¾c a pound.

Turpentine, Venice—A further dwindling of supplies resulted in another advance of 15c on supplies of true Venice turpentine on the spot. A few sales were made at $3.90@$3.95 a pound.

Vanillin—A further advance of 5c a pound has been announced by leading manufacturers. For 5,000 ounces and over 70c was named, and for lesser quantities 70½c@71c an ounce. The scarcity of cloves was the cause of the advance.

TOLUOL FROM THE GAS COMPANIES

The decision of the Public Service Commission of New York, permitting the manufacture of gas under the British Thermal Unit standard instead of the present candle power standard, was undoubtedly hastened by the fact that the U. S. Government is badly in need of toluol, which can be reduced from gas made under the heating standard, and not from gas made under the candle power, or illuminating, standard. This is because the light oils, which give the gas its illuminating qualities, are removed in the reduction of toluol and are not missed from gas made under the heating standard, where mantles supplant flat flame burners.

Whether the gas companies will accept the order of the commission to furnish 650 B. T. U. gas for 80 cents a thousand feet is rather doubtful. At previous hearings the companies endeavored to have the commission to fix the new standard at 585 B. T. U. and were willing to change their methods of making gas immediately if the price of the gas remained the same, 80 cents per 1,000 cubic feet.

The order permitting the change in standard, however, states that if gas of lower B. T. U. content than 650 is furnished the companies will have to reduce the price of gas in proportion to the reduction in the B. T. U. content of the gas. Thus if the companies wanted to furnish gas of 585 B. T. U., which they contend to be the most efficient, it would mean a reduction of 10% from the standard set by the commission, and, under the latter's ruling, would reduce the price of gas from 80 cents to 72 cents per 1,000 cubic feet.

JAPANESE ADVANCE CAMPHOR PRICES

The London *Chemist and Druggist* of September 22 says of camphor: "Camphor (Monopoly).— It has been intimated that Japanese Monopoly camphor has been advanced by 3s per cwt. for B and 10s per cwt. for BB' quality which would make the prices 200s and 210s c. i. f. London respectively. We understand, however, that as yet this advance has not been officially confirmed by the Japanese Government, but the information is good enough for the English refiners to advance their prices by 2d per pound. Camphor (Refined).—English refiners have advanced the price of bells by 2d per lb. to 3s 8d net and flowers to 3s 7d net. Japanese slabs are worth 3s 7d and 1-ounce tablets 4s 1d to 4s 2d if obtainable. In the drug auction 25 cases Japanese slabs were held at 3s 6d per pound net. Sales of Japanese ¼-ounce tablets for September-November shipment have been made at 3s 7½d c. i. f."

TRADE NOTES AND PERSONALS

The Chemical Pigments Company of Baltimore is planning improvement to its plant.

Eugene Suter has recently returned from an extended motor trip through the Adirondacks.

A dispatch from San Francisco reported the arrival of the steamer Oranje from Batavia with 1,448 packages of cinchona bark.

The Paris Remedy Company of Paris, Tenn., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000 by A. H. O'Kain and others.

Fire in the building of the Sherman & McConnell Drug Company, Omaha, Neb., damaged stock and structure to the extent of $200,000.

The stock of East India indigo in London on September 1 amounted, it is stated, to 3,271 chests, against 4,160 chests on the same date last year.

One shellac importer reported the receipt of a cable from Calcutta quoting T. N. for January-February shipment at equal to 44c per pound laid down here.

A dispatch from San Francisco reported the arrival of Dutch steamer Arakan from Batavia with 4,087 packages copra, 6,170 cocoanut oil, 700 gum damar and 100 peanut oil.

W. Ramme, who has been associated with several firms in the trade, has opened offices for himself at 95 William street. He will specialize in heavy chemicals and dyestuffs.

A dispatch from San Francisco reported the arrival of the American steamer Sierra from Pago Pago and Honolulu with 9,269 packages copra, 56 cocoanut oil, 15 eucalyptus oil, 58 glue, 42 honey.

The American Iron Oxide Company has been incorporated under the laws of Delaware with a capital stock of $500,000 by C. L. Rimlinger, F. A. Armstrong and Clement M. Egner of Wilmington.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the United States Chrysotile Asbestos Company, No. 170 Broadway, whose asbestos mine is at Lowell, Vt. The company was incorporated under Maine laws in September, 1916, with capital stock $1,000,000.

Exports of buchu leaves from South Africa during June amounted to 9,665 pounds, against 6,607 pounds during June, 1916. During the six months ended June 30, 1917, the exports amounted to 98,979 pounds against 102,331 pounds during the corresponding period of 1916.

The exports of aloes from the Union of South Africa during June, 1917, amounted to 35,875 pounds, against 189,771 pounds in June, 1916. During the six months ended June 30, 1917, the exports were 149,348 pounds, against 699,503 pounds during the corresponding period of 1916.

A Central Export Bureau has recently been established in Holland. A bill recently passed by the States General, provides for the setting up of a limited liability company, to be known as the Dutch Export Company. The measure confers powers on the Government to regulate exports in accordance with the needs of the country, both for home and foreign products, and to encourage imports in exchange for exports.

The Berlin Laboratory, Ltd., Inc., of 26 East Ninety-second street and 373 Fourth avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $9,564, and assets $1,299. The company put on the market a preparation called "Intesti-Fermin," manufactured in Berlin, Germany, on which the company had the sole agency for the United States. The company was incorporated on December 1, 1913 with capital stock $20,000.

The 1915-16 report on the Indian Government cinchona plantations on the Nilgiris Hills, Madras Presidency, shows that the output of quinine during the year was 523,008 ounces, against 470,752 ounces in 1914-15. The quality was slightly inferior to that of the previous year owing to the poor yield of locally purchased bark and the decreased yield of Java bark. The advance in the price of bark raised the average manufactured cost of quinine from 8d to 9d per ounce. Medical depots paid 1s 5d per ounce but Government institutions, native States and municipal dispensaries obtain the quinine at prices ranging from 1s 1d to 1s 3d per ounce. A total of 794,896 ounces of quinine sulphate was issued during the year, compared with 669,840 ounces in 1914-15. This increase was due to large demands from the medical stores of Madras and Bombay and certain native States. The Government continued to furnish post office 7-gr. packets of quinine, which are sold at a farthing each.

ILLEGAL TO FALSELY LABEL PERFUMERY

The Manufacturing Perfumers' Association of the United States is making a vigorous fight against the labeling of American goods to give the impression that they are made in Paris. The association says:

The Parisian is proud of the fact that France makes good goods. Americans make good perfumes which are appreciated not only at home, but also abroad. It is a matter of business patriotism that American tradesmen who handle and sell toilet preparations appreciate prevailing conditions and show their loyalty to American efforts to create and maintain the glory standard in business. There is no excuse whatever for any merchant to stock up and to feature goods that are falsely labeled. It is not only disloyal, unpatriotic and unbusinesslike, but it is contrary to law. Buyers of toilet preparations and perfumery should not encourage deceit and illegal methods in marketing goods.

The Federal law prosecutes those who make false statements in advertising. Every label on a bottle may be construed as an advertisement. It is illegal to misbrand any preparation as well as to state falsely the place of manufacture.

The Manufacturing Perfumers' Association of the United States, as well as The Perfumery Importers' Association, are strongly opposed to these methods. We earnestly ask the co-operation of the buyers of every establishment to refrain from buying or featuring such goods.

NEW ADVANCES IN PROPRIETARY GOODS

Owing to the taxes imposed on proprietary goods by the War Revenue act, manufacturers have revised their September price lists and wholesale druggists are marking their articles up just as soon as new phases affecting the production appear. The opinion of the trade is that conditions will not be settled for some time. According to opinions expressed by manufacturers, the War Revenue bill affects trade in many ways. A manufacturer explained the situation as follows.

"There are taxes for profits, taxes for corporations, and in our particular branch there is the legislation on alcohol, which must be reckoned with. The alcohol situation has not been definitely decided upon as yet. There are minor details to be adjusted, and this may tend to a further change. We really do not know just where we stand, but we hope to have all the details on hand soon. We were not one of the manufacturers who raised prices in anticipation of the bill. We decided to wait and see what would happen. We have not definitely settled upon a policy as yet."

The most recent change which has been caused by the War Revenue bill appeared in announcement of advances in the prices of three well-known articles, all controlled by the same management. The J. G. Judson Medicine Company, manufacturers of Dodson's Liver Tone; the Knowlton Danderine Co., producers of Danderine; and the California Fig Syrup Company, producers of California Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, all announced changes in their price lists, under date of October 3.

Heavy Chemical Markets

ACIDS IN STRONG DEMAND

Acetic, Muriatic, Nitric and Sulphuric In Light Supply—Government Requisition of Caustic Soda has no Immediate Effect on Prices—Soda Ash Weak.

With the exception of the continued strength of all acids, the local market on heavy chemicals has been lifeless. A good consumer inquiry has been noticed, but it could not be learned from any source that anything but routine business had passed, and in a number of instances prices have declined sharply.

The United States Government has commandeered several thousand tons of caustic soda and has prohibited exportation. No licences will be issued under any circumstances. The report has not had any immediate effect on prices in the New York market. The price paid is much lower than the market price. Dealers here continue to speculate in caustic with consumers holding off awaiting further developments.

Acetic, muriatic, nitric and sulphuric acids are all in good demand and in some instances large orders are going unfilled on account of the comparatively light supply of spot stocks. Prices on some of the above acids are holding at approximately the same level as last week, but in the majority of cases prices have advanced and the undertone is stronger.

There has been little activity in alums. Supplies are sufficient on all grades, except the ammonium lump, to take care of a better demand. Bleaching powder seems to be of no interest to consumers. Fluctuations in nitrate of soda have been unimportant although it is stated that spot supplies are now in better quantity.

Further weakness continues to develope in soda ash and transactions are few and far between. At the same time soda ash is of unusually keen interest to consumers for delivery over the first half of next year. One of the reasons given for the present luli is that small and inferior parcels are in the open market.

No important price changes have occurred on aluminum sulphate, calcium acetate, lead acetate, magnesite, caustic potash, the prussiates or saltpetre. The standard brands of copper sulphate are in heavy demand, and holders have advanced their price over last week.

Acid, Acetic—A large and pressing volume of export business has been noticed on acetic acid for the past two weeks and with an urgent domestic demand the market has held firm with advances on practically all degrees. The quantity of spot stocks in this market is extremely light. A large amount of business has passed during the week at the following prices: The 80 per cent pure acetic, 23c@24c a pound; the 28 per cent test 6½c@7½c a pound; the 56 per cent test 13c@13½c a peound; glacial 37c@37¾c a pound and the redistilled, 99 per cent, 24½c@25c a pound.

Acid Muriatic—There has been a brisk foreign demand for muriatic and domestic consumers have been clamoring for supplies which are insufficient to fill the demand. The prevailing price at the close for the 20 degree muriatic was 2¼c@2¾c a pound. The 22 degree on the spot is held firmly at 3c@3¼c a pound, with about the same price heard for delivery until the first of the month.

Acid, Nitric—With the demand heavy and supplies light further advances are noted this week on all degrees of nitric. Prevailing prices for the 40 degree are 8½c@9½c a pound, according to seller and quantity. The 42 degree on the spot has taken another jump and prices range from 9½c@10½c a pound. The reported shortage of nitrate of soda has been a large factor in the market's present condition.

Alums—Potassium lump alum is quoted on the spot at 9c@9½c a pound, with shading possible. The range of prices heard for the potassium chrome alum is from 25c@28c a pound. Ammonium lump is quoted lightly on spot at 4¾c@5c a pound, with nearby at about the same price. The prevailing quotation heard for the ammonium chrome alum is 19c@20c a pound.

Aluminum Sulphate—There has been considerable export business, andwith a strong domestic demand prices are unchanged. The spot quotation is 2c@2¼c a pound, (½ per cent iron), while the stocks free from iron are quoted at 3¼c@3½c a pound. There is nothing to indicate that there will be any decline in spot or nearby quotations.

Bleaching Powder—This material continues weak. There has been little consumer buying during the interval and the business that has passed has been chiefly between dealers who are speculating. The 27-pound tare on the spot is quoted freely in the open market at 1½c@2c a pound, with a possibility of shading the inside price. The 100-pound tare, for export, is quotable unchanged, with the inside figure at 3½c. Others are asking 4c flat.

Calcium Acetate—Quotations at the close were $6.00 @$6.05 per hundred pounds. There continues a steady movement of spot stocks toward consumers and large business is being booked for forward positions.

Copper Sulphate—An unusually active condition is reported on copper sulphate and a heavy volume of business has passed at 8½c a pound, as the inside, with others quoting tightly at 8¾c a pound. Although these prices are quotably unchanged over those of last week, the undertone of the local market is firmer due to the vast number of inquiries. For November-December delivery a flat price is heard of 9¼c a pound. Generally, on spot, sellers views are 9c and up for the 98-99 per cent material, blue vitriol, (large).

Lead Acetate—The white crystals continue to find ready buyers at 15¾c@16c a pound in casks or barrels, while the granulated is moving in steady volume at 14c@15c a pound. There appears to be no shortage of stocks, but with inquiries heavy, especially for export, the undertone of the market is firmer.

Magnesite—Quotations are $40.00@$45.00 a ton, f. o. b. mines, California, and $50.00@$55.00 a ton f. o. b. New York. The steady demand that has been noted in this market for some time continues, and with supplies sufficient to fill orders promptly an active market is expected for some time.

Potash, Caustic—Spot stocks are available at 54½c@55½c a pound for the 70-75 per cent, f. o. b. works, and 83½c@85c a pound for the 88-92 degree. The 80-85 per cent is quoted at 82½c@85c a pound, according to quantity. A steady demand is noted for all degrees of caustic potash, and the undertone of the market is firmer.

Potassium Bichromate—Inquiries are good but no additional large business has passed. The quotation for spot is unchanged at 44¾c a pound as the inside, with others asking as high as 45c a pound.

Potassium Prussiate—The demand continues strong, but the Japanese goods are scarce on the spot. Nominal quotations are $2.90 flat, for the red, and $1.23@$1.25 a pound for the yellow. During the week some stocks have arrived from the East but the cargoes went into immediate consumption and never reached the open market.

Saltpetre—Nothing new has developed in this material. There is a moderate demand from both American and South American consumers and prices are quotably unchanged at 28c a pound for the granulated, and 31c@32c a pound for the crystals.

Soda Ash—The market shows further weakening since the demand for spot has fallen off. There were a number of sellers at 2⅞c a pound for spot and nearby goods, with others holding at ⅛c@¼c a pound higher, for stocks in bags. From most directions a flat price of 3¼c a pound was heard for spot and nearby ash in barrels. While there are no large surplus stocks on hand, small parcels seem sufficient to take care of a better demand.

Soda, Caustic—The local caustic soda market remains in a rather unsettled condition. There was a slight improvement the first of the week after holders recovered from the news of the embargo placed by the Government, but when it was later learned that Washington had decided to issue no permits for exportations under any circum-

stances, caustic took another drop and at the close the market was weak. It was rumored that an exporter had dumped vast quantities on the open market when he learned that all export business was shut off. Spot was quoted freely at 7¾c a pound, with October-December delivery at the same price.

Sodium Bichromate—Trading is in light volume on this material and because of few inquiries the market is weaker. Supplies are ample to handle more business at the present time and the majority of holders are looking for business. In small lots 22c@23c a pound has been done, but in quantities some are asking as high as 23½c a pound.

Sodium Nitrate—The local market is active and prices have not fluctuated materially during the week. For futures over January-February and March, $4.90 is the price now named for the crude, with around $5.00@$5.25 prevailing for spot goods. On spot the refined material is finding a ready market at 6¾c a pound, and some holders are asking more.

PRICES OF CHEMICALS IN RUSSIA

It is estimated that Russia formerly imported about sixty per cent of its chemical and pharmaceutical requirements from Germany and although endeavors have been made by Great Britain and the United States to make up the deficiency, the results have been negligible, especially in regard to the supply of fine chemicals, the shortage in which has been acute. Prices have risen to unprecedented heights. At Odessa, in July, cocaine hydrochloride was quoted at 3,000 roubles per kilo., codeine 1,200 r., antipyrine 190 r., quinine 200 r., phenacetin 300 r., salol 90 r., aspirin 120 r., to 125 r., sodium salicylate 40 r., and iodine 48 r. to 50 r. per kilo.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO LIBERTY BONDS

Samuel W. Fairchild, chairman of the Drug and Chemical Trade Committee of the Liberty Loan Committee has announced that up until the eve of Liberty Day there had been a total subscription of $19,056,950. Following is a list of the leading subscribers:

U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.	$2,000,000
National Aniline and Chemical Co.	500,000
International Agricultural Corporation	500,000
Corn Products Corporation	500,000
Mutual Chemical Company	250,000
American Dyewood Company	200,000
Lehn and Fink	170,000
E. Bedford	100,000
Dr. W. H. Nichols	100,000
John Anderson	100,000
Charles Pfizer	100,000
William Erhart	100,000
Emil Pfizer	50,000
Employees of Pfizer & Co.	60,000
William S. Gray & Co.	50,000
Fredrick Ladenburg	50,000
Charles S. Huston	50,000
Thurston & Bradich	25,000

The du Pont Company subscribed $45,000,000 to the Liberty Loan on Tuesday, this bringing their total subscription to $50,000,000.

N. Y. QUININE & CHEMICAL RE-INCORPORATE

Announcement has been made of the incorporation of the New York Quinine & Chemical Works, Inc., to manufacture drugs and chemicals, the capital stock to be $10,000. The incorporators are C. L. Rimlinger, F. A. Armstrong, Wilmington, Del., and Clement N. Egner of Elkton, Md. The New York Quinine & Chemical Works was formerly a branch of McKesson & Robbins, New York, and a statement from the latter says that the N. Y. Q. has not passed out of their hands.

TIN MARKET IN NEW YORK AND LONDON

In New York Straits tin was held at 61¼c, with bidders at 61c. Banka was quiet but steady at 59½c. Chinese was held at 56¼c @ 56½c. London cables to the New York Metal Exchange quoted standard tin at £249 for spot and £247 for futures. Sales were reported of 200 tons spot and 50 tons futures. The quotations compare with a previous cable of £247 10s. for spot and £245 for futures. Straits were quoted at £249 5s. for spot and £246 for Eastern shipment, as against a previous cable of £248 for spot and £245 10s. for Eastern shipment.

TAXES ON CIGARS AND TOBACCO

The taxes on cigars, tobacco and manufactures thereof are given in a circular issued by the N. W. D. A. to members of the Association as follows:

Title IV, Section 403, Page 15.—Shows the floor taxes to be collected from all dealers in manufactured tobacco, which is equal to one-half the tax imposed. Inventories of stock on hand on October 4th should be taken promptly and returns made immediately on blank forms, which will be furnished by Collectors of Internal Revenue, and which will show amount of taxes to be paid on each class of goods and the exemptions allowed under the law.

COAL-TAR PRODUCTS IN ENGLAND

Mail advices from Manchester, England, dated September 28, say of coal tar products:

"Naphthalene is very firm at about 35s for good qualities of refined. The demand for crude is good, and it is now doubtful whether the lowest quality could be bought under 100s per ton. For the better qualities prices go up as high as 300s. All creosote business has to be done under license, and one does not hear very much about it. Possibly the Government takes the greater part of the make.

"The price, when transactions take place, is about 4s 4d per gallon. There is a fair demand for cresylic acid at 2s 5d to 2s 6d per gallon, casks free."

BOARD TO CONSERVE CERTAIN CHEMICALS

The shortage in supplies of sulphuric acid and other important chemicals was officially recognized when the Food Administration announced the formation of a division of chemicals. Charles W. Merrill of San Francisco, will direct the work.

Mr. Merrill's division will endeavor to control and locate chemicals used in insecticides, refrigeration and fertilizers. The fertilizer supply is threatened with a sulphuric acid famine and special efforts will be made to increase the production.

BOUGHT MORPHINE IN PHILADELPHIA

Dr. Paul E. Berg, of No. 185 Forsyth street, New York, was arrested by Internal Revenue officers for violating the Harrison Narcotic law and practising medicine without a license. H. B. Dobbs, a revenue officer, said a search of Berg's office revealed 1,000 tablets containing morphine. He said that on July 1, Berg purchased from a Philadelphia house 114 ounces of cocaine at $12 an ounce and 2,000 ounces of morphine at $20 an ounce. Berg had no records showing the disposition of the narcotics.

NARCOTICS STOLEN FROM ARMY DEPOT

Agents of the Department of Justice made arrests of employees at the Army Medical Supply Depot, 537 Greenwich street, New York, for the theft of 150 bottles of cocaine, which was to be shipped to France, 50 tubes of neosalvarsan valued at $3,000, and other drugs and surgical supplies. The cocaine is valued at $4,000. A Brooklyn druggist was arrested for receiving the stolen goods. Bail in every case was fixed at $7,500.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN JOBBERS' PRICES

Advanced

Acetanilid, 12c
Acid, Salicylic, 45c@50c
Bay Rum, P. R., 25c
Colchicum Seed, 25c
Iron Chloride, Crystals, 5c
Morphine, Acet., oz., 25c@85c
Hydrobromide, 45c@55c
Sulphate, 75c
Oil, Cedar Leaves, Pure, 20c
Copaiba, 20c@30c
Sassafras, 10c
Potassium Carbonate, U.S.P., 10c@15c
Prussiate, Yellow, 10c@30c
Quinine, Alkaloid, 5c
Quinine Salts, 5c
Raspberries, Dried, 5c
Sarsaparilla Root, 10c@15c
Seidlitz Mixture, 4c
Sodium Bichromate, 5c
Spirits Turpentine, 2c
Strontium Salicylate, 10c

Declined

Acetphenetidin, 35c
Glycerin, C.P., in bulk, cans, 3c
Morphine, Hydrochloride, $1.45@$1.55
Phenolphthalein, 10c@15c
Potassium Permanganate, 25c@50c
Sandarac, Gum, 20c

Color & Dyestuff Markets

PHENOL SCARCE AND HIGHER

Exports of Many Important Intermediates Restricted by the War Trade Board—Firmer Tone in Naphthalene—Coal-Tar Products Lower—Natural Dyes In Demand.

The War Trade Board at Washington has made public the complete list of American-made commodities that are restricted from export. A number of important intermediates appear in the revised list, but the stipulation is made that export licences may be granted when the product is destined for actual war purposes, and also unusual cases when such exports will contribute directly to the production of important commodities required by the United States, and also in certain other cases where these commodities may be exported in limited quantities without detriment to this country. It is interesting to note in the revised list that napththalene flake is included.

In prices of coal-tar colors there have been several important changes this week, chiefly downward, due to the fact that dealer speculation has been unusually keen in the absence of large consumer buying. This has had a tendency to weaken the market slightly, but it is not thought that the unsettled condition will be of long duration.

A steady call has been noted for natural dyestuffs, dyewoods, extracts and tanning materials. Albumen is scarce and prices are higher. The same is true of divi divi, fustic and sumac. Although the demand is more active for gambier, prices have not changed materially. The market on archil, cochineal, cutch and logwood is firm and prices are unchanged. The falling off in importations has caused the firm condition on the above materials.

The outstanding feature in intermediates has been the strength of naphthalene flakes and phenol. Holders have made a sharp advance on spot stocks as well as goods for delivery the early part of next year. Spot naphthalene is now nearing the 10c mark and a number of holders are quoting firmly at above this price. The local market is unusually tight on phenol and from many important factors in the trade no quotation on spot is heard at all. Those who quote are asking nearly 10c more than they wanted for spot stocks last week. Phenol is unusually scarce. Aniline oil is unusually quiet and prices are a shade lower for spot and nearby. Consumer interest, however, is sufficiently keen to justify the optimistic feeling among holders as regards the immediate future.

Albumen—The price of the imported Chinese egg is now $1.05@$1.10 a pound, which is an advance over last week. Figures heard for the domestic blood range from 54c@58c a pound, while the imported blood is quoted nominally in the neighborhood of 60c a pound. Dealers are unable to take care of the present demand on account of the scarcity.

Archil—Spot supplies of all grades of archil continue light in this market, and with a strong demand prices are holding firm. The triple is quoted on the spot at 18c@20c a pound, while the double is steady and unchanged at 15c a pound. The majority of holders of the concentrated are asking 26c a pound, but from one or two directions slightly lower prices were heard.

Cochineal—The market is firmer on most all grades of cochineal on account of light arrivals. Quotations for the silver are now 53c@60c a pound, according to quantity, and the figure named for the rosy black variety is 65c@69c a pound. There is comparatively little of the gray black available in this market on spot and prices are firm at 62c@64c a pound.

Cutch—There are no surplus stocks, but supplies continue sufficient to take care of the present demand. Rangoon, in boxes, is quoted at 12c@13c a pound; the liquid at 8½c@9c a pound, and the tablets at 10c@12c a pound, depending on quantity.

Divi Divi—On spot and nearby the quotation generally heard is $69@$71 a ton, with some importers asking more. Considerable interest still centers on forward positions in view of the light spot supplies. The demand has been stronger for divi divi and several large orders have gone unfilled. There is a fair quantity afloat, but the location of the vessels is now unknown.

Gambier—Although the demand is more active for all grades of gambier no important price changes have been noted. There appears to be a fair quantity of spot supplies on hand and it is not thought that quotations will advance immediately. The demand for the 25 per cent. tan is especially heavy, and figures heard for this material range from 10c to 10½c a pound. Spot lots of the cubes No. 1 are quoted at 23c@24c a pound, while 21c@21½c a pound is the price heard for cubes No. 2. The common gambier remains unchanged at 16½c@17c a pound.

Indigo—Local dealers are now quoting with considerable firmness at 30c@32c a pound for the spot wool, and 50c@54c a pound for the spot cotton. Supplies of either of these two grades of indigo are not held in large quantities in the New York market, and it appears that a firm condition will prevail for some time.

Logwood—The Mexican sticks (Campeache) are quoted on spot at $42@$45 a ton. There are no surplus stocks on hand for the reason that importers would prefer to sell at primary points rather than pay storage here. General conditions on all varieties of logwood are unchanged. The 51 degree extract is quoted on spot at 10c@10½c a pound. The logwood chips are unchanged at 3c a pound, in quantity, with perhaps ½c less in small parcels. In Hayti thousands of tons of the sticks are piled up on the shores, and it has been suggested to cut them into chips so that less space will be required on available vessels.

Fustic—The demand continues heavy for all fustic and spot supplies are too small to take care of consumer requirements. Another advance is noted this week on the solid as well as the sticks. Few importers will do much shading below $50@$53 a ton on the sticks. Prices named for the solid range from 25c to 26c a pound, which is an advance of 1c over last week. The chips are finding ready buyers at 4½c@5c a pound.

Sumac—Despite the fact that there has been a recent arrival of the imported grade of sumac it has not relieved the tight condition that has prevailed in this market for a number of months. Local dealers are quoting with much firmness at $87@$90 a ton for the Sicilian, which is a material advance over last week. The Virginia material, guaranteed 25 per cent. tan, is quoted in small spot quantities at $50@$59 a ton.

Coal-Tar Derivatives

Acid, Naphthionic—The market is steady on naphthionic acid, but by no means active. New producers are entering the field and it would appear that additional business is expected within the near future. Spot refined is offered at $1.80@$1.85 a pound, with $1.40@$1.50 a pound the prevailing price for the crude, f. o. b. works.

Acid, Sulphanilic—The majority of holders are asking 34c a pound for spot stocks which is the price that has been heard for several weeks on sulphanilic acid. There is a good consumer inquiry, but not much activity is noted. Supplies are sufficient to take care of a better demand and unless buying improves holders may lower prices.

Aniline Oil and Salts—No improvement is reported this week on either the oil or the salts. Prices are quotably unchanged at 26c@26½c a pound for the oil, drums extra, and about 28c a pound, drums included. There is a slow movement of the salts toward consumers and plenty of spot is to be had in this market at 33c a pound, flat. When quantity and seller are known there is every reason to believe the above prices could be shaded, as spot stocks are held in good quantity and holders are looking for business.

Benzidine—The consumer inquiry is good for benzidine but no large business has developed during the week. The spot price of the base is $1.85@$1.90 a pound, while the sulphate is available at $1.45@$1.50 a pound, depending on quantity and seller. On firm bids there is a possibility that the above prices could be shaded.

Benzol—Prices have declined considerably on benzol. Consumers have not been interested in stocks at any figure during the week and the bulk of business that has passed has been between dealers who have been speculating heavily on forward positions. At the close prices for spot stocks ranged all the way from 47½c to 51c a gallon. There is a possibility that 46c a gallon could be done in this market on a firm bid. Nothing indicates any immediate improvement.

Naphthalene—Naphthalene is one of the intermediates in the general list that has not declined during the week. This material is shut off from export, without special license permits, and yet naphthalene flake is now in such demand from domestic consumers as to cause the majority of holders to advance their price for spot as well as the price for forward positions. It is questionable whether any large quantities could be bought in this market at less than 9¾c a pound. A number of holders are already asking 10c a pound for spot and 9½c a pound for over next year. Although 9½c was heard from one or two directions, stocks at this price would be in small odd lots, or perhaps of an inferior grade, a quantity of which is still on the open market. The balls are quotably unchanged at 10c@10½c a pound, and in good demand.

Dinitrotoluol—Inquiries have been heavy for some time for spot and nearby dinitrotoluol, but no large business has developed and the tone of the market is somewhat weak. In most quarters a flat price of 60c a pound is heard. Supplies, it is said are sufficient to handle more business and this would indicate that 60c could be shaded.

Para-amidophenol—There is more interest now on contract goods. Delivery for the early part of next year is also attracting much attention from consumers, and already considerable 1918 business is being booked at $4.20@$4.25 a pound. The demand for spot stocks continues steady, and prices are holding firm and quotably unchanged. In most directions the quotation for spot base is $4.50@$5.00 a pound, and the hydrochloride $5.00 a pound, on spot.

Phenol—Not in some time has there been such a tight condition on phenol. The demand is unusually strong and with spot supplies extremely scarce dealers are decidedly bullish. It is stated in reliable sources that many orders for spot are going unfilled. As a matter of fact very few are quoting at all on spot material and nominal quotations are heard at 48c drums extra, and up to 50c drums included. Several are already quoting as high as 51c. A small amount of export business has been done during the week, but the heavy domestic consumer demand is directly responsible for the present firm condition.

Betanaphthol—There is a fair demand and a good inquiry for all grades of betanaphthol. The sublimed is now quoted at 87½c a pound as the inside and 90c a pound as the maximum. The technical is quoted firmly at 63c@70c a pound, according to quantity, and the U. S. P. remains unchanged at $1.25 a pound.

Toluidine—The mixed is quoted in the open market at 80c@85c a pound, the ortho at 90c@$1.10 a pound, with the recent advance on the para holding at $2.25@$2.30 a pound. There continues a strong demand for all grades of toluidine. Spot supplies are light.

Toluol—Quotations range from $1.80@$1.85 a pound on spot and nearby, but most consumers seem interested in forward positions. The market is unchanged on spot, with quietness noticed on every hand and nothing to indicate an immediate improvement.

AMERICANS TO USE GERMAN PATENTS

Fifteen of the larger manufacturing concerns in this country have recently obtained through British connections lists of the German-owned patents which have been taken over by British firms since the beginning of the war. These lists have been sought by manufacturers in this country in order to place them in a position to take advantage at once of the provisions in the Webb bill on trading with the enemy, which enables American firms under certain conditions and for adequate compensation to make use of German patents during, and in some cases, after the war.

JULY IMPORTS OF COLORS AND CHEMICALS

The Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, for July, 1917, issued by the Department of Commerce, contains some very interesting facts concerning importations and value of colors, dyestuffs and chemicals. The following figures give the quantity and value for July, 1917, as compared with those of the corresponding month of 1916.

Article	July 1917 Quantity	July 1917 Value	July 1916 Quantity	July 1916 Value
Muriate of Ammonia	102,380 lbs.	$12,339	111,224 lbs.	$11,593
Arsenic	225,389 "	18,231	124,325 "	9,386
Carbolic acid	53,366 "	5,106	150,564 "	8,771
Alizarin dyes	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aniline salts	.....	.....	.....	.....
Creosote oil	1,577,009 Gals	121,140	6,919,870 Gals	570,296
Indigo, natural	252,253 lbs.	462,432	.....	.....
" synthetic	666 "	329	.....	.....
All other coal-tar distillates, etc.	Not given	68,521	Not given	134,065
Quebracho	14,429,738 lbs.	751,869	6,644,123 lbs.	551,368
All other extracts for tanning	122,308 "	8,230	108,637 "	9,999
Fusel oil	25,953 "	11,309	116,519 "	31,950
Glycerin, crude	177,425 "	73,470	313,137 "	90,025
Gambier	1,160,916 "	74,881	245,000 "	23,128
Shellac	1,112,231 "	350,119	5,006,128 "	785,143
Chloride of lime	.....	.....	753 "	113
Citrate of lime	995,553 "	258,898	552,614 "	133,669
Magnesite, not purified	518,820 "	15,772	636,332 "	12,068
Opium	12,756 "	146,931	4,403 "	44,421
Carbonate of potash	123,947 "	31,614	118,323 "	15,930
Cyanide of potash	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saltpetre	2,226,949 "	228,799	2,514,491 "	306,471
Cyanide of soda	51,345 "	25,619	8,234 "	2,190
Nitrate of soda	tons 119,207	4,781,100	tons 119,881	3,733,803
Sulphur or brimstone	" 10	262	" 1,420	22,753
Sumac	1,468,943 "	51,775	940,161 "	28,095
Dyewoods, crude.				
Logwood	tons 4,178	73,899	tons 35,651	1,229,821
All other	" 1,298	32,390	" 2,540	42,443

It is interesting to note that during the year 1916 there were imported from Germany colors and dyes to the value of $135,464. This cargo unquestionably came over on the Deutschland.

The quantity of fertilizer materials imported in July, 1917 or 1916 was nil.

HEAVY EXPORTS OF ANILINE DYES

In July nearly $500,000 worth of aniline dyes were shipped abroad, according to figures published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce. This is the first time that separate statistics for aniline exports have been issued, the innovation resulting from the recent striking growth of the trade.

Of all the industries created or developed as a direct result of war conditions, none has shown more rapid progress than American dyestuffs. From only seven establishments in which 528 people were engaged in producing 6,619,729 pounds of coal-tar colors, valued at $1,126,699, in 1914, the industry has developed until now it has even invaded the foreign market in European neutral and allied countries, Canada, Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, British India, and Japan.

URGE TAKING GERMAN DYE PATENTS

The United States Government was asked to confiscate German dyestuff patents in a resolution which the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers adopted at the Springfield, Mass., convention. The resolution reads:

Resolved, That the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers earnestly urges the United States Government to take immediate steps similar to those taken by the Government of Great Britain to confiscate for the period of the war certain patents on dyestuffs held in this country by subjects of the German empire, thus providing for manufacture by reputable dye concerns, by a system of leases or other adequate method of control, which at the close of the war will assure fair compensation to the present owners of the patents.

IMPORTS OF OPIUM IN 1917

Imports of opium for the seven months ended with July amounted to 73,193 pounds, valued at $821,344, as compared with 68,636 pounds, valued at $523,479, in the corresponding period a year ago, and 284,719 pounds, valued at $1,401,703, in 1915.

Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbls.	lb.	—	— .65
Acetone	lb.	.33	— .36
Acetphenetidin	lb.	9.50	—10.00
Acetylsalicylic, Acid, bulk	lb	—	— 3.55
1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	— 3.65
Aconitine, ½-oz. vials	ea.	2.00	— 2.05
Agar Agar, No. 1	lb.	.62	— .63
Alcohol, 188 proof	gal.	5.60	— 6.00
190 proof, U.S.P.	gal	5.65	— 6.00
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	5.70	— 6.00
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	gal	1.10	— 1.12
97 p.c.	gal.	1.15	— 1.17
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.90	— .92
188 proof	gal.	.92	— .93
Aldehyde, Acet.	lb.	—	— 2.35
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.30	— .32
Sweet	lb.	.28	— .29
Meal	lb.	.30	— .31
Aloin, U. S. P., powd.	lb.	—	— 1.15
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.80	— .90
*Metallic	lb.	—	— 2.20
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	—	— .35
Ambergris, black	oz.	10.00	—13.00
Grey	oz.	24.00	—29.00
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.80	— .85
Benzoate, cryst., U. S. P.	lb.	—	—11.00
Bichromate, C. P.	lb.	—	— 1.20
Bromide, gran.	lb.	.65	— .66
Carb.Dom.,U.S.P.kegs,powd	lb.	.17	— .18
Resub., Cubes	lb.	—	— .33
Hypophosphite	lb.	—	— 2.15
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.60
Molybdate, Pure	lb.	—	— 7.00
Muriate, C. P.	lb.	—	— .45
Nitrate, cryst., C. P.	lb.	.25	— .26
Gran.	lb.	—	— .54
Oxalate, Pure	lb.	—	— 1.15
Persulphate	lb.	—	— 1.25
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.50	— .60
Salicylate	lb.	1.60	— 1.63
Amyl Acetate, bulk	gal.	5.30	— 5.35
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb.	.27	— .28
Needle powder	lb.	.16	— .17
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent free sulphur	lb.	.50	— .53
*Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	—	— —
Apomorphine Hydrochloride	oz.	—	—31.20
Areca Nuts	lb.	.18	— .21
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .24
Argols	lb.	.16	— .18
*Arsenic, red	lb.	.64	— .69
White	lb.	.15½	— .16½
Atropine,Alk.U.S.P.,1-oz.vials	oz.	—	—77.50
Sulphate, U.S.P.1-oz.vials	oz.	—	—71.00
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.29	— .31
Barium Carb. prec., pure	lb.	—	— .35
*Chlorate, pure	lb.	—	— 1.20
Barley, Pearl	100-lbs.	—	— 6.55
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	2.70	— 2.90
*St. Thomas	gal.	3.00	— 3.55
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)			
Benzine, steel bbls.	gal.	—	— .23
Wood bbls.	gal.	—	— .26
Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes.			
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz.c.v.	oz.	2.80	— 3.00
Beta Naphthol (see Intermediates)			
Bismuth, Citrate U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 3.30
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.15
Subcarbonate, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 3.25
Subgallate	lb.	—	— 3.25
Bismuth Subnitrate	lb.	—	— 2.85
Subiodide	lb.	—	— 4.75
Tannate	lb.	—	— 2.90
Valerate	lb.	—	— 4.50
Borax, in bbls., crystals	lb.	.07½	— .07¾
Crystals, U. S. P. Kegs	lb.	.08¼	— .08¾
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.07½	— .07¾
Bromine, U. S. P., tins	lb.	—	— .76
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.05½	— .06½
*Imported	lb.	.25	— .29
Cadmium Bromide, crystals	lb.	—	— 4.20
Iodide	lb.	—	— 5.10
Metal sticks	lb.	—	— 2.15
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	10.50	—11.00
Hydrobromide	lb.	10.70	—12.00
Citrated, U. S. P.	lb.	7.00	— 7.50
Phosphate, 1-oz. vials	oz.	—	— 1.30
Sulphate, 1-oz. vials	oz.	—	— 1.40
Calcium Glycerophosphate	lb.	—	— 2.25
Hypophosphite, 100 lbs.	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Iodide	lb.	4.60	— 4.65
Phosphate, Precip	lb.	.34	— .35
Sulphocarbolate	lb.	—	— 1.40
Calomel, see Mercury.			
Camphor, Am. ref'd, bbls.bk.	lb.	—	— .74½
Square of 4 ounces	lb.	—	— .75½
16's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	— .77
24's in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	— .77½
32's in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	.76	— .77½
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	—	— .75
Japan, refined, 2½-lb.slabs	lb.	.74	— .75
Monobromated	lb.	2.50	— 2.55
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Powdered	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Russian	lb.	4.45	— 4.60
Powdered	lb.	4.75	— 4.80
Carbon bisulphide, bulk	lb.	.06½	— .07
Casein, C. P.	lb.	.44	— .50
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.60	— .61
Chalk, prec. light, English	lb.	.04½	— .05
Heavy	lb.	.03¾	— .04¼
Chloral Hydrate	25-lb. jars	—	— 1.65
Charcoal Willow, powdered	lb.	.06	— .06½
Wood, powdered	lb.	.06½	— .07
Chlorine, liquid	lb.	.30	— .35
Chloroform	lb.	—	— .63
Chrysarobin, U. S. P.	lb.	6.50	—12.00
Cinchonidin, Alk.	oz.	—	— 1.21
Cinchonine, Alk. crystals	oz.	—	— .66
Sulphate	oz.	—	— .46
Cinnabar	lb.	—	— 3.45
Civet	oz.	1.95	— 2.20
Cobalt, pow'd (Fly Poison)	lb.	.44	— .48
Oleate	oz.	.84	— .95
*Cocaine, alkaloid, 1 oz. v.	oz.	—	— —
Hydrochloride,5oz.cans incl.	oz.	—	— 9.10
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.26½	— .27
Cases, fingers	lb.	.33	— .35
Codeine, alk., 1 oz. vials	oz.	—	—12.55
⅛ oz. vials	oz.	—	—12.75
Bulk	oz.	—	—12.50
Acetate, 1 oz., vials	oz.	—	—11.35
⅛ oz. vials	oz.	—	—11.50
Bulk	oz.	—	—11.30
Phosphate, 1 oz., vials	oz.	—	— 9.45
⅛ oz., vials	oz.	—	— 9.65
Bulk	oz.	—	— 9.40
Sulphate, 1 oz., vials	oz.	—	—10.05
⅛ oz., vials	oz.	—	—10.25
Bulk	oz.	—	—10.00
Collodion, U. S. P.	lb.	.38	— .40
Flexible, U. S. P.	lb.	.44	— .46
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb.	.25	— .26
Pulp, U. S. P.	lb.	.36	— .37
*Spanish Apples	lb.	.51	— .54
Copper Chloride, pure cryst.	lb.	.55	— .60
Oleate, powdered 20 p.c.	lb.	—	— 1.50
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury.			
Cotton Soluble	lb.	.79	— 1.00
Coumarin, refined	lb.	19.00	—20.00
Cream of Tartar, cryst.U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .53
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	—	— .52½
Creosote, Beechwood	lb.	—	— —
*Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Cresol, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— .37
Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste	lb.	.36	— .38
Jewelers large	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Small	lb.	1.15	— 1.19
French	lb.	.37	— .38
Dextrin, Corn, bags	100 lbs.	—	— 5.90
Potato, Domestic	lb.	.09	— .10
Imported	lb.	.13	— .14
Dover's Powder, U. S. P.	lb.	4.90	— 5.00
Dragon's Blood, Mass.	lb.	.45	— .60
Reeds	lb.	3.40	— 3.70
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 2.75
5 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 1.00
Hydrochloride,U.S.P.5-gr.v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 1.80
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)			
Ergot, Russian	lb.	.70	— .71
Spanish	lb.	.72	— .74
Ether, U. S. P., 1900	lb.	—	— .31
U. S. P., 1880	lb.	—	— .35
Washed	lb.	—	— .31
Eucalyptol	lb.	1.34	— 1.40
Formaldehyde	lb.	.16	— .17
Fuller's Earth, powdered 100 lbs.		.80	— 1.05
Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.25	— 1.45
*Gold	lb.	—	— 1.70
Glycerin, C. P., bulk	lb.	—	— —
Drums and bbls. added	lb.	.69	— .70
C. P. in cans	lb.	.69½	— .71
Dynamite, drum included	lb.	.68½	— .70
Saponification, Loose	lb.	.55	— .56
Soap, Lye, Loose	lb.	.48	— .50
Grains of Paradise	lb.	—	— —
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Guarana	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Gun Cotton	oz.	.18	— .20
Haarlem Oil, bottles	gross	6.53	— 7.00
Hexamethylenetetramine	lb.	.75	— .80
*Hops, N. Y., 1917, prime	lb.	.86	— .90
Pacific Coast, 1917, Prime	lb.	.41	— .43
Hydrogen Peroxide,U.S.P.,10gr.lots			
4-oz. bottles	gross	—	— 7.50
12-oz. bottles	gross	—	—16.50
16-oz. bottles	gross	—	—20.00
Hydroquinone, 1 lb., cans	lb.	2.63	— 2.75
Ichthyol	lb.	—	— —
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	3.50	— 3.55
Iodoform, Powdered	lb.	—	— 5.60
Crystals	lb.	—	— 5.50
Iron Hypophosphite	lb.	2.25	— 2.27
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.30
Sub-sulphate	lb.	.15	— .29
Isinglass, American	lb.	.81	— .82
Russian	lb.	4.10	— 4.20
Kamala, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 2.25
Kaolin	lb.	.02	— .03
Kola Nuts, West Indies	lb.	.14½	— .15½
Lanolin, hydrous, cans	lb.	.35	— .40
Anhydrous, cans	lb.	.45	— .50
Lead Carbonate, med.	lb.	.45	— .50
Chloride	lb.	.55	— .60
Iodide, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 2.50
Licorice, Mass, Syrian	lb.	.24	— .30
*Sticks, bdls. Corigliano	lb.	.51	— .56
Lupulin, U. S. P.	lb.	1.60	— 1.65
Carbonate	lb.	1.25	— 1.28
Salicylate	lb.	4.00	— 4.40
Lupulin, U. S. P.	lb	2.45	— 3.00
Lycopodium, U.S.P.	lb.	2.35	— 2.40
Magnesium Carbonate, kegs	lb.	.17	— .21
Glycerophosphate		—	— 4.60
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Iodide	oz.	—	— .45
Oxide, tins light	lb.	—	— 1.10
Peroxide, cans	lb.	—	— 2.15
Salicylate	lb.	1.30	— 1.37
Sulphate, Epsom Salts,cryst.	lb.	—	— .24
crystals	lb.	—	— .24
U. S. P.	100 lbs.	3.75	— 3.85
Manganese Glycerophos	lb.	4.60	— 4.85
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.35	— 2.40
Iodide s. v.	oz.	—	— .45
*Peroxide	lb.	.70	— .75
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.62	— .68
Manna, large flake	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Small flake	lb.	.69	— .71
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	3.15	— 3.20
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	ea.	—	100.00
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Blue Mass	lb.	—	— .83
Powdered	lb.	—	— .85
Blue Ointment, 30 p.c.	lb.	—	— .86
50 p.c.	lb.	—	— 1.18
Calomel, American	lb.	—	— 1.91
Corrosive Sublimate cryst.	lb.	—	— 1.76
Powdered, Granular	lb.	—	— 1.71
Iodide, green	lb.	—	— 4.25
Red	lb.	—	— 4.35
Yellow	lb.	—	— 4.25
Red Precipitate	lb.	—	— 2.10
Powdered	lb.	—	— 2.20
White Precipitate	lb.	—	— 2.20
Powdered	lb.	—	— 2.25

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Methylene Blue, medicinal	lb.	12.00	—14.00
Milk, powdered	lb.	.16	— .19
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums	lb.	.19	— .20
Morphine, Acet. ⅛-oz. v.	1-oz.	—	—15.85
Hydrochlor. ⅛-oz. x.	1-oz. box	oz.	—15.85
Sulphate, 5-oz. cans	oz.	—	—15.55
1-oz. vials	oz.	—	—15.55
⅛-oz. vials, 2½1oz. boxes	oz.	—	—15.75
⅛-oz. vials, 1-oz. boxes	oz.	—	—15.80
Diacetyl, Alk., ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	—21.25
Hydrochloride, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	—19.25
Ethyl, Hydrochloride, 1-oz. v.	oz.	—	—22.25
Moss, Iceland	lb.	—	— —
Irish	lb.	—	— —
Musk, pods, Cab.	oz.	10.00	—10.50
Tonquin	oz.	20.00	—20.25
Grain Cab	oz.	20.00	—28.00
Tonquin	oz.	29.25	—29.75
Druggists	oz.	27.50	—28.00
Synthetic	lb.	11.50	—12.75
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.10	— 10½
Balls	lb.	.10½	— .11
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate	lb.	—	— .22
Sulphate	lb.	.27	— .29
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.12	— .13
Powdered	lb.	.16½	— .17
*Opium, cases	lb.	—	— —
*Jobbing lots	lb.	—	— —
Granular	lb.	—	—32.00
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—30.00
Oxgall, pur. U. S. P.	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Papain	lb.	3.45	— 3.90
Paraffin White Oil, U. S. P.	gal.	3.00	— 3.50
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.40	— .42
Petrolatum, light amber bbls.	lb.	.04¼	— .05
Cream	lb.	.08	— .08½
Lily White	lb.	.09¼	— .10¼
Snow White	lb.	.13½	— .14½
Phenolphthalein	lb.	10.50	—12.00
Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	—	— —
Red	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Pilocarpine, Alk., 10 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .15
Piperin	lb.	13.00	—18.00
Poppy Heads	lb.	.80	— .81
Potassium acetate	oz.	1.30	— 1.31
Bicarb.	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Bisulphate	lb.	.45	— .60
C. P.	lb.	.75	— .85
Bromide, (bulk, gran.)	lb.	1.35	— 1.38
Cryst. (bulk, gran.)	lb.	1.50	— 1.51
Citrate, bulk	lb.	—	— 1.54
Glycerophosphate, bulk	oz.	—	— 1.45
Hypophosphite, bulk	oz.	2.15	— 2.20
Iodide, bulk	lb.	2.90	— 2.95
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— .25
Permanganate, U.S.P.	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Salicylate	lb.	2.90	— 2.95
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	1.11	— 1.16
Tartrate, powdered	lb.	1.31	— 1.32..
Quinine, Sulph. 100 oz tins	oz.	—	— .75
50-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .75½
25-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .76
5-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .77
1-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .80
Second Hands	oz.	.86	— .87
*Amsterdam	oz.	—	— —
*German	oz.	—	— —
*Java	lb.	—	— —
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins	oz.	—	— .80
Sulphate, tins	oz.	—	— .40
Resorcin crystals, U. S. P.	lb.	12.00	—13.00
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs.,	lb.	—	— .57
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.40	— .40½
Rose Water, triple dist., dem	lb.	7.45	— 7.50
Rotten Stone, pow'd, bbls.	lb.	.02½	— .04
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble	lb.	40.00	—42.50
U.S.P., Insoluble	lb.	45.00	—45.50
Safrol			
Salicin, bulk	lb.	16.00	—17.00
Salol, powd. 5-lb. carton, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.97
Sandalwood	lb.	.18	— .19
Ground	lb.	.20	— .22
Santonin, cryst., U. S. P.	lb.	46.50	—46.75
Powdered	lb.	47.15	—47.75
Scammony, resin	lb.	2.50	— 2.80
Powdered	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.	lb.	.30	— .30½
Silver Nitrate, 500-oz. lots	oz.	—	— .52
Sticks (Lunar Caustic)	oz.	.41	— .42
Oxide	oz.	.96	— 1.01
Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb.	.31	— .34
Marseilles, white	lb.	.18	— .19
Green pure	lb.	.17	— .18
Ordinary	lb.	.13	— .14
*Nominal.			

Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure	lb.	.15	— .16
Ordinary	lb.	.12	— .13
Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	.25	— .29
Benzoate, gran., U.S.P.	lb.	1.70	— 1.95
Bicarb. U.S.P., powd., bbls.	lb.	.03	— .03½
Bromide, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	— .60
Cacodylate	oz.	2.50	— 3.50
Citrate, U. S. P., cryst.	lb.	—	— .85
Granular, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— .95
Glycerophosphate, crystals.	lb.	2.65	— 2.70
Hypophosphite, U.S.P.	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.50
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	—	— .13
Recrystalized	lb.	.17	— .18
Dried	lb.	.25	— .26
Salicylate, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 1.25
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt)	lb.	—	— .12
Tungstate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Spermaceti, blocks	lb.	.24	— .25
Spirit Ammonia, U. S. P.	lb.	.45	— .55
Aromatic, U. S. P.	lb.	.47	— .50
Nitrous Ether, U. S. P.	lb.	.48	— .49
Ether Comp.	lb.	—	— 1.65
Starch, Corn Pearl, bags	cwt.	5.55	— 5 58
Potato, granulated	lb.	.13½	— .14
Storax, liquid, cases	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Strontium Acetate	lb.	1.25	— 1.65
Bromide, gran.	lb.	—	— .86
Iodide	lb.	—	— 3.65
Nitrate	lb.	.47	— .62
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Strychnine Alkd, cryst, ¼ vial.	oz.	—	— 2.35
Acetate	oz.	—	— 2.35
Nitrate	oz.	—	— 2.35
Sulphate crystals, bulk	oz.	—	— 2.05
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.42	— .43
Sulphonal, 100 oz. lots	oz.	1.25	— 1.50
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Sulphonmethane, U. S. P.	lb.	13.40	—14.40
Sulphur, bbls. roll	100 lbs.	3.70	— 4.00
Flour	100 lbs.	3.85	— 4.15
Flowers	100 lbs.	4.00	— 4.50
Precipitated (Lac)	lb.	.30	— .35
Washed	lb.	.08	— .10
Tamarinds	lb.	.08	— .09
*Kegs	per keg	4.45	— 5.00
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	.90	— 1.00
North Carolina, 1 pt.	doz.	—	— .85
Tartar Emetic, U.S.P.	lb.	.62	— .65
Casks	lb.	.58	— .59
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.56	— .60
Terpineol	lb.	.75	— .90
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	16.00	—17.00
Iodide, U. S. P.	lb.	16.00	—16.50
Tin crystals, bbls.	lb.	.39	— .39½
Bichloride, bbls.	lb.	.18¼	— .19
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.	lb.	.64½	— .65
Toluol. See Coal Tar Crudes.			
Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	3.90	— 3.95
Artificial	lb.	.13	— .14
Spirits, see Naval Stores.			
Vanillin	oz.	.70	— .72
Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist., bbl.	gal.	1.10	— 1.15
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.23	— .24
Chloride	lb.	.16	— .17
Iodide	lb.	—	— 3.25
Metallic, C. P.	lb.	.45	— .75
Oxide, Amer. Process	lb.	.10¼	— .10½
Permanganate	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.25
C. P.	lb.	.15	— .18
Sulphate	lb.	.06½	— .07

Acids

Acetic, 56 p.c.	lb.	.13	— .13½
Glacial, 99 p.c., carboys	lb.	.37	— .37¼
*Benzoic, from gum	lb.	—	— —
ex Toluol	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Boric, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.13¼	— .13¾
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.13¼	— .13¾
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Camphoric	lb.	4.35	— 4.45
Carbolic, cryst., U.S.P. drs..	lb.	.48	— .49
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.54	— .55
5-lb. bottles	lb.	.52	— .53
50 to 100-lb. tins	lb.	.49	— .50
Chrysophanic	lb.	6.20	— 6.35
*Nominal.			

Citric crystals, bbls.	lb.	.72	— .75
Powder	lb.	.72½	— .75
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c	gal.	1.10	— 1.15
Chromic, 85 p.c.	lb.	1.26	— 1.50
German	lb.	—	— —
*Formic, 75 p.c., tech.	lb.	.40	— .45
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Glycerophosphnorte	lb.	3.45	— 5.00
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1,150	oz.	.25	— .30
Hydrobromic, Conc.	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Hydrocyanic, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	— .40
Dilute 3 p.c.	lb.	.20	— .25
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.	lb.	2.05	— 2.10
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	lb.	.53	— .55
Lactic, U. S. P., 75 p.c.	lb.	3.40	— 3.45
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	6.90	— 7.40
Muriatic, 20 deg. carboys	lb.	.02¼	— .02¾
Nitric, C.P., 42 deg. carboys.	lb.	.09½	— .10½
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.20	— .23
Oleic, purified	lb.	.23	— .28
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.43	— .45
Picric, kegs	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Phosphoric, U. S. P.	lb.	.65	— .75
Pyrogallic, resublimed	lb.	3.15	— 3.25
Crystals, bottles	lb.	2.95	— 3.15
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	—	— .06
Technical	gal.	.12	— .12½
Salicylic, bulk, U.S.P.	lb.	.80	— .85
Stearic, Triple pressed	lb.	.25	— .27
Sulphuric, C.P.	lb.	.07	— .08
Sulphurous	lb.	.03	— .05
Tannic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.30	— 1.36
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	.78	— .81½
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	.77½	— .79½

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Artificial, chlorine traces.	lb.	5.15	— 5.30
Free from chlorine	lb.	5.60	— 6.00
Amber, crude	lb.	1.40	— 1.55
Rectified	lb.	1.70	— 1.95
Anise	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Bay	lb.	—	— 2 50
*Bergamot	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Synthetic	lb.	3.05	— 3.50
Bois de Rose	lb.	4.50	— 4.80
Cade	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Cajuput, bottle, Native, cs.	lb.	.80	— .90
Camphor, heavy gravity	lb.	.12	— .15
Japanese, white	lb.	.16	— .18
Caraway	lb.	8.00	— 8.50
Cassia, 75-80 p.c. tech.	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Lead Free	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	1.95	— 2.00
Cedar Leaf	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Cedar Wood	lb.	.16	— .18
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	22.00	—24.00
Citronella, Ceylon, drums	lb.	.57	— .60
Java	lb.	.85	— .95
Cloves, cans	lb.	3.45	— 3.60
Bottles	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Copaiba	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Coriander	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Cubebs	lb.	6.75	— 7.00
Cumin	lb.	4.50	— 4.60
Erigeron	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb.	.65	— .75
Fennel, sweet	lb.	4.50	— 5.50
Geranium, rose, African	lb.	5.50	— 6.00
Bourbon	lb.	5 25	— 5.50
*Turkish	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Ginger	lb.	8.00	— 8.50
*Gingergrass	lb.	1.80	— 2.10
Hemlock	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	15.60	—16.00
Twice rect.	lb.	17.00	—18.00
Wood	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Lavender flowers	lb.	4.90	— 5.40
Spike	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Garden	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Lemon, U. S. P.	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Lemongrass	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Limes, Expressed	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Distilled	lb.	2.90	— 3.20
Linaloe	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.55	— 1 60
*Malefern	lb.	13.00	—15.00
*Mustard, natural	lb.	25.25	—26.25
Artificial	lb.	23 00	—25.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	60 00	—75.00
Petale	lb.	70.00	—80 00
Artificial	lb.	18.00	—25.00
Nutmeg	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Orange, bitter, W. Indian	lb.	2.50	— 2 80
Sweet, West Indian	lb.	2.35	— 2 50
Italian, sweet	lb.	2 70	— 2 90
Origanum	lb.	.31	— .32
*Patchouli	lb.	26.00	—28.00
Pennyroyal, American	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Imported	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
*Nominal.			

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Peppermint, tins	lb.	4.00	— 4.10
Petit Grain, So. American	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
French	lb.	6.50	— 8.00
Pimento	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Pine Needles	lb.	2.20	— 2.30
Rose, natural	oz.	25.00	—28.00
Synthetic	oz.	2.90	— 3.10
Rosemary, French	lb.	.85	— .90
Safrol	lb.	.45	— .50
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb.	11.30	—11.50
West Indian	lb.	7.50	—10.00
Sassafras, natural	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Artificial	lb.	.28	— .30
*Savin	lb.	—	— 6.50
Spearmint	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
*Spruce	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Tansy	lb.	2.35	— 2.40
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.40	— 1.60
White, French	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Heavy	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Wintergreen leaves, true	lb.	4.30	— 4.55
Birch, Sweet	lb.	2.30	— 2.50
Synthetic, U. S. P.	lb.	.80	— .90
Wormseed	lb.	8.00	— 8.50
Wormwood		4.20	— 4.25
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	12.50	—24.00
Manila	lb.	30.00	—40.00
Artificial	lb.	10.00	—24.00

OLEORESINS

Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	11.00	—11.25
Capsicum, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	4.50	— 5.50
Cubeb	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Ginger	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
*Lupulin	lb.	—	— —
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
Pepper, black	lb.	10.50	—11.75
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	1.80	— 2.05
Orris, domestic	lb.	6.50	— 7.50

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.65	— .67
South American	lb.	.94	— .98
Fir, Canada	gal.	5.70	— 6.20
Oregon	gal.	.95	— 1.00
Peru	lb.	4.35	— 4.40
Tolu	lb.	.40	— .42

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.61	— .66
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.19	— .21
Blackhaw, of Root	lb.	.19	— .21
of Tree	lb.	.12	— .13
Buckthorn	lb.	.24	— .26
Calisaya	lb.	.17½	— .21
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.12	— .13
Cascarilla, quills	lb.	.24	— .25
Siftings	lb.	.12	— .14
Chestnut	lb.	.07	— .08
Cinchona, red, quills	lb.	.42	— .45
Broken	lb.	.35	— .36
*Yellow "quills"	lb.	—	— —
*Broken	lb.	—	— —
Loxa, pale, bs.	lb.	.25	— .26
Powdered, boxes	lb.	.25	— .29
*Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb.	.30	— .36
Condurango	lb.	.13½	— .15
Cotton Root	lb.	.08	— .08½
Cramp, true	lb.	.30	— .32
Cramp (so-called)	lb.	.12	— .16
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.05½	— .06
Elm, grinding	lb.	.08	— .09
Select bdls.	lb.	.17	— .18
Ordinary	lb.	.10	— .11
Hemlock	lb.	.06¼	— .08½
Lemon Peel	lb.	.08	— .09
Mezereon	lb.	.22	— .26
Oak, red	lb.	.05½	— .07½
White	lb.	.03	— .05
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.04½	— .05½
Sweet	lb.	.13½	— .14
Trieste	lb.	.12½	— .13
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.11	— .11½
Northern	lb.	.15	— .17
Pomegranate	lb.	.24	— .25
of Fruit	lb.	.30	— .32
*Quebracho	lb.	—	— —
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.07	— .12
Select	lb.	.14	— .15½
*Simaruba	lb.	—	— —
Soap, whole	lb.	.08½	— .09
Cut	lb.	.15	— .15½
Crushed	lb.	.10	— .10½
Tonga	lb.	.49	— .50
Wahoo, of Root	lb.	.44	— .49
of Tree	lb.	.14	— .16
Willow, Black	lb.	.08	— .10
White	lb.	.14	— .14½
White Pine	lb.	.06½	— .07
White Poplar	lb.	.03½	— .04

*Nominal.

Wild Cherry	lb.	.06	— .07
Witch Hazel	lb.	.03½	— .04½

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.39	— .49
St. Ignatius	lb.	.24	— .26
St. John's Bread	lb.	.07	— .07½
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.87	— .93
Para	lb.	.64	— .69
Surinam	lb.	.70	— .74
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.95	— 6.70
Cuts	lb.	3.60	— 4.00
Bourbon	lb.	2.45	— 2.70
South American	lb.	3.25	— 4.10
Tahiti, white label	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Green label	lb.	1.45	— 1.50

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.94	— .96
XX	lb.	1.00	— 1.02
Powdered	lb.	1.01	— 1.05
Fish	lb.	.09½	— .10½
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.29	— .32
Juniper	lb.	.07	— .07½
Laurel	lb.	.08	— .08½
Poke	lb.	.10	— .10½
Prickly Ash	lb.	.12	— .15
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.08½	— .10
*Sloe	lb.	—	— —
Sumac	lb.	.05	— .06

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	2.75	— 2.95
Powdered	lb.	2.70	— 2.90
Borage	lb.	.75	— .80
*Calendula	lb.	—	— —
Chamomile, Belgian	lb.	.45	— .50
German	lb.	.50	— .55
Hungarian	lb.	.45	— .50
Roman	lb.	1.15	— 1.40
Spanish	lb.	.40	— .50
Clover Tops	lb.	.30	— .31
Dogwood	lb.	.14	— .15
Elder	lb.	.29	— .31
Insect, open	lb.	.28	— .29
*Closed	lb.	.33	— .35
*Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.29	— .34
*Powd. Flowers	lb.	.39	— .44
*Kousso	lb.	—	— —
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.18	— .19
Select	lb.	.24	— .30
Linden with leaves	lb.	.30	— .35
Malva, blue	lb.	3.95	— 4.00
Black	lb.	.53	— .60
*Mullein	lb.	—	— —
Orange	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb.	.06	— .06½
Patchouli	lb.	.70	— .80
Poppy, red	lb.	.95	— 1.15
*Rosemary	lb.	—	— —
Saffron, American	lb.	.50	— .55
Valencia	lb.	11.45	—11.90
Tilia (see Linden)			

GUMS

Aloes, Barbados	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Cape	lb.	.10	— .11
Curacao, cases	lb.	.09	— .10
Socotrine, lump	lb.	.37	— .39
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	.60	— .70
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .75
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.55	— .60
*Seconds	lb.	—	— —
Sorts Amber	lb.	.34	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
Asafetida, whole U. S. P.	lb.	1.45	— 1.60
Powdered, U. S. P.	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Sumatra	lb.	.33	— .36
*Catechu	lb.	.24	— .29
Chicle, Mexican	lb.	—	— —
Damar Batavia	lb.	.21	— .23
Euphorbium	lb.	.20	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .26
Galbanum	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Gamboge	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Guaiac	lb.	.31	— .39
Hemlock	lb.	.80	— .90
Kauri No. 1.	lb.	.43	— .44
Kino	lb.	.50	— .55
Mastic, powdered	lb.	.59	— .60
Myrrh, select	lb.	—	— .50
Sorts	lb.	—	— .40
Siftings	lb.	—	— .38
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.12	— .14
Tears	lb.	.15	— .17
Sandarac	lb.	.47	— .49
Senegal, picked	lb.	—	— —
Sorts	lb.	.34	— .39
Spruce	lb.	.65	— .95
Thus, per bbl.	280 lbs.	8.50	— 9.50
Tragacanth, Aleppy, first	lb.	2.30	— 2.50
Seconds	lb.	1.94	— 2.00
Thirds	lb.	1.65	— 1.85

*Nominal.

*Turkey, firsts	lb.	—	— 2.80
*Seconds	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
*Thirds	lb.	1.95	— 2.00

LEAVES AND HERBS

*Aconite, German	lb.	.18	— .21
Balmony	lb.	.09	— .10
Bay, true	lb.	1.00	— 1.04
Belladonna	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.06¼	— .08
Buchu, short	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Long	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Cannabis, true, imported	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
American	lb.	.70	— .85
Catnip	lb.	.04	— .08
Chestnut	lb.	.05	— .06
Chiretta	lb.	.40	— .41
*Coca, Huanuco	lb.	.45	— .50
*Truxillo	lb.	.42	— .48
Coltsfoot	lb.	.20	— .22
Conium	lb.	.20	— .20½
Corn Silk	lb.	.09½	— .10½
Damiana	lb.	.14½	— .15½
Deer Tongue	lb.	.08	— .09
Digitalis, Domestic	lb.	.49	— .50
Imported	lb.	.70	— .73
Eucalyptus	lb.	.06	— .06½
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.21	— .23
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.08	— .10½
*Henbane, German	lb.	4.65	— 4.75
*Russian	lb.	4.95	— 5.00
Domestic	lb.	4.70	— 4.75
Henna	lb.	.11½	— .12½
Horehound	lb.	.22	— .23
Jaborandi	lb.	.24	— .27
Laurel	lb.	.09¼	— .10
Life Everlasting	lb.	.06	— .07
Liverwort	lb.	.55	— .60
Lobelia	lb.	.08	— .09
Lovage	lb.	.28	— .33
Matico	lb.	.26	— .29
Marjoram, German	lb.	—	— —
French	lb.	—	— —
Pennyroyal	lb.	.06	— .08
Peppermint, American	lb.	.12	— .17
Pichi	lb.	.09	— .10
Prince's Pine	lb.	.08½	— .10¼
Plantain	lb.	.10½	— .11
*Pulsatilla	lb.	7.45	— 7.50
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.08	— .09
Rose, red	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Rosemary	lb.	.22	— .23
Rue	lb.	.38	— .48
*Sage, stemless, Austrian	lb.	—	— —
*Grinding	lb.	—	— —
Greek	lb.	—	— .35
Spanish	lb.	.20	— .20½
Savory	lb.	—	— —
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.75	— .80
Half Leaf	lb.	.68	— .71
Siftings	lb.	.44	— .46
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .43
Tinnevelly	lb.	.15	— .21
Pods	lb.	.20	— .24
Squaw Vine	lb.	.18	— .20
Skullcap	lb.	.15	— .17
Spearmint, American	lb.	.20	— .22
Stramonium	lb.	.23	— .25
Sunflower, Jap.	lb.	.05½	— .05¾
Domestic	lb.	.04½	— .04½
Tansy	lb.	.08½	— .10¼
Thyme, Spanish	lb.	.08	— .08½
French	lb.	.11½	— .12
Uva Ursi	lb.	.05	— .06
Water Pepper	lb.	.06	— .07
Witch Hazel	lb.	.07	— .07½
Wintergreen	lb.	.07	— .08
Wormwood	lb.	.23	— .25
Yerba Santa	lb.	.06½	— .07½

ROOTS

Aconite English	lb.	.65	— .68
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .74
*German	lb.	.69	— .75
*Powdered	lb.	.74	— .80
*Alkanet	lb.	1.95	— 2.40
Althea, cut	lb.	.49	— .57
Whole	lb.	.36	— .39
Angelica, American	lb.	.28	— .36
*German	lb.	.70	— .90
Arnica	lb.	.50	— .58
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.07	— .07½
Bermuda	lb.	.50	— .51
St. Vincent	lb.	.12	— .12½
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.05	— .07
Bearsfoot	lb.	.04½	— .05
Belladonna	lb.	3.55	— 4.05
Powdered	lb.	3.60	— 4.10
Berberis, aq.	lb.	.15	— .16
Beth	lb.	.14	— .18
Bitter	lb.	.16	— .18
Blood	lb.	.12	— .13

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Blueflag	lb.	.25	— .27
Bryonia	lb.	.39	— .49
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.25	— .29
American	lb.	.18	— .20
Calamus, bleached	lb.	2.70	— 2.90
Unbleached, natural	lb.	.24	— .26
Cohosh, black	lb.	.05	— .05½
Blue	lb.	.05	— .05½
Colchicum	lb.	2.70	— 2.75
Colombo, whole	lb.	.14	— .16
Comfrey	lb.	.15	— .16
Culver's	lb.	.12	— .12½
Cranesbill see Geranium.			
Dandelion, English	lb.	—	— .40
American	lb.	—	— .37
Doggrass, true, imported	lb.	1.30	— 1.50
Bermuda, cut	lb.	.65	— .70
Echinacea	lb.	.39	— .41
Elecampane	lb.	.09	— .11
Galangal	lb.	.13	— .15
Gelsemium	lb.	.10	— .11
Gentian	lb.	.14	— .16
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Geranium	lb.	.09	— .10
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.18	— .22½
Bleached	lb.	.23	— .24
Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	4.10	— 4.50
Wild, Eastern	lb.	6.20	— 6.45
Northwestern	lb.	6.45	— 6.70
Southern	lb.	6.50	— 7.20
Golden Seal	lb.	5.30	— 5.40
Powdered	lb.	5.70	— 6.00
Hellebore, Black	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
White, Domestic	lb.	.20	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .26
*Imported	lb.	.40	— .44
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	2.45	— 2.50
Powdered	lb.	2.70	— 2.75
Rio	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Jalap, whole	lb.	.40	— .43
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .50
Kava Kava	lb.	.18½	— .19
*Lady Slipper	lb.	.60	— .65
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.80	— .90
Spanish natural, bales	lb.	.17½	— .18¼
Selected	lb.	.25	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.19	— .23
Lovage, Amer.	lb.	.38	— .40
Manaca	lb.	.21	— .23
Mandrake	lb.	.08	— .08½
*Musk, Russian	lb.	4.95	— 5.00
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.16	— .17
Verona	lb.	.15	— .16
Finger	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Pareira Brava	lb.	—	— .54
Pellitory	lb.	.35	— .47
Pink, true	lb.	.45	— .50
Pleurisy	lb.	.21	— .22
Poke	lb.	.04	— .04½
Rhatany	lb.	.15	— .17
Rhubarb Shensi	lb.	.74	— .79
Cuts	lb.	.41	— .65
High Dried	lb.	.24	— .25
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.41	— .42
American	lb.	.18	— .20
Mexican	lb.	.50	— .57
Senega, Northern	lb.	.80	— .85
Southern	lb.	.70	— .72
Serpentaria	lb.	.35	— .37
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.09½	— .11¼
*Snake, Black	lb.	.34	— .35
Canada, natural	lb.	.23	— .29
Stripped	lb.	.34	— .40
Spikenard	lb.	.22	— .24
Squaw Vine	lb.	.12	— .12¾
Squill, white	lb.	.15	— .16
Stillingia	lb.	.09	— .10
Stone	lb.	—	— .07
Turmeric, Aleppy	lb.	.10¼	— .10¾
China	lb.	.07½	— .08
Madras	lb.	.08¼	— .08¾
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.27	— .28
True (Aletris)	lb.	.20	— .23
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
*English	lb.	.71	— .76
*German	lb.	.80	— .85
Japanese	lb.	.85	— .90
Yellow Dock	lb.	.13½	— .15
Domestic	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Parilla	lb.	.10	— .12

SEEDS

*Anise, Levant	lb.	.35	— .36
Mexican	lb.	.24	— .24½
Russian	lb.	.26	— .27
Spanish	lb.	.24	— .25
Star	lb.	.32	— .33
Canary, Spanish	lb.	.06¼	— .06¾
Smyrna	lb.	.08	— .08½
South American	lb.	.06¼	— .06¾
Caraway, African	lb.	.63	— .63½
Dutch	lb.	.75	— .75½
Cardamoms, bleached	lb.	.80	— 1.10
Ceylon, green	lb.	.48	— .48½
Decorticated	lb.	—	— .60
Celery	lb.	.28	— .28½
Colchicum	lb.	3.20	— 3.35
Conium	lb.	.54	— .59
Coriander, Natural	lb.	.15	— .15¼
Bleached, Domestic	lb.	.17	— .17½
Bombay	lb.	.14	— .14½
Cumin, Levant	lb.	.19	— .19¾
Malta	lb.	.18	— .18¾
Mogador	lb.	.19	— .19½
Morocco	lb.	.18	— .18¼
Dill	lb.	.20	— .20½
Fennel, French	lb.	.13	— .13½
*German, small	lb.	.25	— .26
*Roumanian, small	lb.	.19½	— .21
Flax, whole	lb.	.13¼	— .13⅜
Ground	lb.	.07½	— .08
Foenugreek	lb.	.11	— .11½
Domestic	lb.	.10	— .10½
*Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.05¼	— .05½
*Russian	lb.	.08	— .08½
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.09	— .10
Larkspur	lb.	.22½	— .25
Lobelia	lb.	.21¾	— .23½
Millet, natural	lb.	.04	— .04¼
*Hulled	lb.	.08¼	— .08½
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.16	— .17
Bombay, Brown	lb.	.14½	— .14¾
California, brown	lb.	.15	— .15½
Chinese	lb.	.08¾	— .09
Dutch, yellow	lb.	.15½	— .16
English, yellow	lb.	.15½	— .15¾
*German, yellow	lb.	.14¾	— .15
Sicily, brown	lb.	.14	— .14¾
Parsley	lb.	.16½	— .18½
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.75	— .75½
Russian	lb.	.60	— .60½
*Turkish	lb.	—	— —
Pumpkin	lb.	.10½	— .11
Quince, select	lb.	.79	— .89
Rape, English	lb.	.11	— .11½
Japanese	lb.	.10	— .10½
Sabadilla (whole)	lb.	.20½	— .23½
Stavesacre	lb.	.24½	— .28
Stramonium	lb.	.15½	— .17½
*Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Kombe	lb.	3.95	— 4.00
Sunflower, large	lb.	.05¾	— .06
Small	lb.	.05½	— .05¾
Worm, American	lb.	.06½	— .07½
Levant	lb.	.60	— .65

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.19½	— .20
Canton rolls	lb.	.12½	— .13
Saigon, rolls, No. 1	lb.	.46	— .48
Capsicum, Bombay	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Japan	lb.	.08½	— .09
Cassia Buds	lb.	.15	— .15½
Chilies, Japan	lb.	.12	— .12½
Mombasa	lb.	.24	— .24½
*Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.28	— .32
Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	.54	— .55
Penang, No. 1	lb.	.55	— .60
Zanzibar	lb.	.54	— .55
Ginger, African	lb.	.12½	— .13
Cochin	lb.	.16	— .16½
Jamaica, grinding	lb.	.17½	— .18
Bleached	lb.	.24	— .25
Japan	lb.	.10¼	— .10½
Mace, Banda, No. 1	lb.	.51	— .51½
Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.50	— .51
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.24	— .24¼
Paprika, Hungarian	lb.	.26	— .27
Spanish	lb.	.19	— .24
Pepper, black, Sing	lb.	.23½	— .24
White	lb.	.27½	— .28
Pimento	lb.	.06¼	— .06½

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.27	— .28
Bees, white	lb.	.60	— .65
Yellow, crude	lb.	.40	— .45
Yellow, refined	lb.	.45	— .50
*Candelilla	lb.	.32	— .35
Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.57	— .59
No. 1	lb.	.55	— .56
No. 2	lb.	.49	— .50
No. 3	lb.	.43	— .44
Ceresin, Yellow	lb.	.13	— .20
White	lb.	.22	— .25
Japan	lb.	.16	— .16½
*Montan, crude	lb.	—	— —
Substitute	lb.	—	— .28
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.65	— .75
Green	lb.	.85	— .90
*Refined, white	lb.	.76	— .79
Domestic	lb.	.36	— .37
*Refined yellow	lb.	.59	— .64
Paraffin, ref'd 120 deg. m.p.	lb.	.09¾	— .10¼
Foreign, 130 deg. m.p.	lb.	.12	— .12½

*Nominal.

Stearic Acid—			
Single Pressed	lb.	.22	— .24½
Double Pressed	lb.	.23½	— .25½
Triple Pressed	lb.	.25	— .27

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid, 28 p.c.	lb.	.06½	— .07½
56 p.c.	lb.	.13	— .13½
70 p.c.	lb.	.15¾	— .16¼
80 p.c. Pure	lb.	.23	— .24
Glacial	lb.	.37	— .37¾
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.04½	— .05
Ground	lb.	.05	— .05½
Powdered	lb.	.05	— .05¾
Potash, lump	lb.	.09	— .09½
Chrome	lb.	.19	— .22
Ground	lb.	.08½	— .09
Powdered	lb.	.08¾	— .09½
Soda, Ground 100 lbs.		—	— 6.38
Aluminum chloride, liq.	lb.	.04½	— .05
Sulph., high grade	lb.	.03¼	— .03½
Low grade	lb.	.02	— .02¾
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	—	— .25
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car	lb.	.06½	— .07½
20 deg., carboys	lb.	.05	— .05½
18 deg., carboys	lb.	.04½	— .05
16 deg., carboys	lb.	—	— .04
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.19	— .21
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.10	— .11
Granulated, white	lb.	.15¾	— .16¾
Lump	lb.	.15¼	— .16
Sulphate, foreign 100 lbs.		—	— —
Domestic 100 lbs.		.03¼	— .03½
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
65 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
47 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
Blanc Fixe	lb.	.04½	— .05
Barium, chloride	ton	95.00	100.00
Dioxide	lb.	.28	— .30
Nitrate	lb.	.11¼	— .12
Barytes, floated, white	ton	30.00	—35.00
Off color	ton	14.00	—18.00
Calcium Acetate, crude 100 lbs.		6.00	— 6.05
Bleaching Powder, 35 p.c.	lb.	.01½	— .01¾
Carbide	ton	70.00	—73.00
Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N. Y.	ton	—	— —
Granulated, f. o. b. N. Y.	ton	—	— —
Solid, second hands	ton	30.00	—34.00
Gran., second hands	ton	40.00	—45.00
Sulphate	lb.	.10	— .12½
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.15½	— .16
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.33	— .35
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.40	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.09¼	— .09½
Second hands	lb.	.09¼	— .09½
Powdered	lb.	.10	— .11
Copperas, f.o.b. works..100 lbs.		1.00	— 1.50
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	2.65	— 2.75
Refined	gal.	3.75	— 4.00
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c. in bbls.	lb.	—	— .05
48 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .09
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .10
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	.12½	— .13
White cryst.	lb.	.15¾	— .16
Broken Cakes	lb.	—	— .13¾
Granulated	lb.	.14	— .15
Arsenate, powdered	lb.	.31	— .35
Paste	lb.	.15	— .18
Nitrate	lb.	.15	— .16
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Red, American	lb.	—	— .10¼
Foreign	lb.	—	— —
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	lb.	—	— .09¾
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	— .10¼
English	lb.	—	— —
Basic Sulphate	lb.	—	— .08¾
Magnesite, f.o.b. Cal.	ton	40.00	—45.00
f. o. b. N. Y.	ton	50.00	—52.00
Muriatic acid,			
18 deg. carboys	lb.	.02	— .02¼
20 deg. carboys	lb.	.02¼	— .02¾
22 deg. carboys	lb.	.03	— .03¼
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys	lb.	.07¼	— .07½
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.06¾	— .07¼
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.08½	— .09½
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.09½	— .10½
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	—	— .05½
38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .05¾
40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06
42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06¼
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	1.50	— 1.76
True Dental	bbl.	1.75	— 2.00
Potassium Bichromate	lb.	.44¾	— .45
Potash Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.82	— .84
Carbonate, calc.	lb.	.70	— .75
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.55	— .56
Powdered	lb.	.69	— .74
Muriate, basis 80p.c.per ton	ton	375.00	—400.00
Prussiate, red	lb.	2.80	— 2.90
Yellow	lb.	1.25	— 1.28

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Saltpeter, Granulated	lb.	.28	— .29
Refined	lb.	.32	— .33
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. in bags	100 lbs.	2.90	— 3.10
Dense	100 lbs.	3.25	— 3.75
Caustic, dom., 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	7.75	— 8.10
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	8.15	— 8.25
Sodium Bichromate	lb.	.22	— .23
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— —
Carbonate, Sal.Soda,Am.	100lbs	1.10	— 1.25
Chlorate	lb.	.25	— .26
Cyanide, bulk	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	1.60	— 1.75
Kegs	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.25
Nitrate, tech.	100 lbs.	5.00	— 5.10
Refined	lb.	.06½	— .06¾
Nitrite	lb.	.37	— .39
Prussiate	lb.	.30	— .35
Silicate 60 p.c.	100 lbs.	1.90	— 2.35
Silicate, 40 p.c.	100 lbs.	1.05	— 1.25
Sulph., Glauber's salt	100 lbs.	.70	— .75
Sulphide, 30 p.c. cryst	lb.	.02	— .02¼
60 p.c.	per 100 lbs.	.03	— .03¼
Sulphur (crude) f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	45.00	—50.00
f. o. b. Baltimore	ton	45.00	—50 00
Sulphuric Acid			
60 deg. Pyrite	ton	25.00	—26 00
66 deg. Brimstone	ton	34.00	—35.00
Oleum 20 p.c.		.02	— .02¼
Battery Acid,car's per 100 lbs		2.75	— 3.00

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDES AND INTERMEDIATES

Acid Amidonaphtholsulphonic	lb.	—	— 1.75
Acid Benzoic	lb.	5.50	— 8.00
Crude	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Acid H	lb.	2.50	— 3.25
Acid Metanilic		—	— —
Acid, Naphthionic, crude	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Refined	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Acid Naphthylamine sulphate		—	— —
Acid Sulphanilic	lb.	.34	— .35
p-Amidophenol	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
p-Amidophenol Hydrochloride	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Aminoazobenzene	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Aniline Oil, drums extra	lb.	.26	— .26½
Aniline Salts	lb.	.33	— .34
Aniline for red	lb.	1.12	— 1.15
Anthracene (80 p.c.)	lb.	Nominal	
Anthraquinone	lb.	—	— —
Benzaldehyde	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Benzidine	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	1.60	— 1.65
Benzol, C.P.	gal.	.50½	— .52
Benzol, (90 p.c.)	gal.	.48	— .50
Benzylchloride	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Chlorobenzol	lb.	—	— .31
Cumidine	lb.	—	— —
Diamedophenol	lb.	9.00	—10.00
o-Dianisidine	lb.	—	— —
Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.35	— .40
o-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.15	— .16
p-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.40	— .42
Diethylaniline	lb.	—	— 3.90
Dimethylaniline	lb.	.58	— .60
Dinitrobenzol	lb.	.33	— .35
m-Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.45	— .50
Dinitrochlorbenzene	lb.	.50	— .56
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	— .75
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.58	— .63
Dinitrotoluol	lb.	.60	— .61
Diphenylamine	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Dioxynaphthalene	lb.	—	— —
Hydrazobenzene	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Induline	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Methylanthraquinone	lb.	—	— —
Monodinitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.48	— .52
Monoethylaniline	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Balls	lb.	.10½	— .11
Naphthalenediamine	lb.	—	— —
a-Naphthol	lb.	—	— 2.90
b-Naphthol, Technical	lb.	.63	— .66
Sublimed	lb.	.89	— .90
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.70	— .80
b-Naphthylamine	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
p-Nitraniline	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.20	— .22
o-Nitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.50	— .56
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	— .65
Nitronaphthol	lb.	—	— —
Nitrotoluol	lb.	.55	— .65
o-Nitrotoluol	lb.	.95	— 1.00
p-Nitrotoluol	lb.	—	— 1.25
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	6.40	— 6.50
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	—	— —
Resorcinol	lb.	16.00	—17.00
Technical	lb.	—	— 9.00
Tetranitromethylaniline	lb.	—	— 2.50
Tolidin	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Toluidine	lb.	.80	— .85
p-Toluidine	lb.	2.20	— 2.30
Toluol, pure	gal.	1.80	— 1.85
Toluol Commercial 90 p.c.	gal.	1.75	— 1.80
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Xylene, pure	gal.	1.00	— 1.25
Xylene, Com.	gal.	.35	— .40
Xylidine	lb.	.75	— .80

COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black	lb.	1.75	— 2 25
Acid Blue	lb.	2.50	— 3 00
Acid Brown	lb.	2.75	— 3.37
Acid Fuchsin	lb.	8.50	— 9.00
Acid Orange	lb.	.80	— 1.10
Acid Orange II	lb.	1.25	— 2 50
Acid Orange III	lb.	1 50	— 2.00
Acid Red	lb.	2 25	— 3.00
Acid Scarlet	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Acid Yellow	lb.	1 50	— 2.50
Alizarin Blue	lb.	6.75	— 7 50
Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	8.50	— 9.50
Alizarin Blue, medium	lb.	6.00	— 7.50
Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Alizarin Orange	lb.	6.00	— 8 50
Alizarin Yellow	lb.	4.00	— 7.00
Alpine Red	lb.	7.25	— 8.00
Alpine Yellow	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Azo Carmine	lb.	6 00	— 6.50
Azo Yellow	lb.	3.00	— 5.00
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Azo Yellow, red shade	lb.	3.00	— 5.00
Auramine	lb.	4.00	— 5.00
Bismarck Brown Y	lb.	1.00	— 1 50
Bismarck Brown F	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Bismarck Brown FF conc.	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Bismarck Brown 3R	lb.	2.25	— 3 25
Bismarck Brown R	lb.	1.50	— 2 00
Bright Red	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Chrome Blue	lb.	2 60	— 3.00
Chrome Red	lb.	2.50	— 3 00
Chrysamine Yellow	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Chrysoidine	lb.	2.00	— 2 50
Chrysoidine R.	lb.	2.25	— 3.00
Chrysoidine Y	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Congo Red	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Crystal Violet	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Direct Acid Orange	lb.	1 50	— 2.00
Direct Black	lb.	.80	— 1.50
Direct Blue	lb.	2 50	— 3.00
Direct Sky Blue	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Direct Brown	lb.	2.80	— 3 25
Direct Bordeaux	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Direct Fast Red	lb.	3.25	— 4.00
Direct Red	lb.	2.80	— 3.50
Direct Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 3.50
Direct Fast Yellow	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Direct Violet	lb.	4 25	— 4 50
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
T extra, contract	lb.	2.00	— 3.75
Fast Scarlet, contract	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Fur Black, extra	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Fur Brown B	lb.	2.00	— 3 00
Fur Brown GG	lb.	2.50	— 4.00
Green Crystals	lb.	12.00	—14.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	1 60	— 2.00
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	2.50	— 3 50
Indigotine, paste	lb.	1.50	— 2 50
Induline	lb.	1.90	— 2.50
Magenta	lb.	6.00	— 8 00
Metanil Yellow	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Medium Green	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Methyl Violet	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Naphthol Green	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	1.25	— 2.00
Nigrosine water sol., blue	lb.	1.00	— 2.00
Jet	lb.	1.25	— 2.00
Naphthol Green	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.50	— 7 00
Oil Black	lb.	1 80	— 2.10
Oil Orange	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Oil Scarlet	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Oil Yellow	lb.	1.80	— 2.50
Orange, R. G., contract	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Orange Y, conc.	lb.	1.10	— 1.50
Ponceau	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Scarlet 2R	lb.	5.50	— 6 00
Soluble Blue	lb.	15.00	—18.00
Sulphur Black	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Sulphur Black E S. standard	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Sulphur Black 100 p.c.	lb.	1.25	— 2 00
Sulphur Black, 150 p.c.	lb.	1.50	— 2.25
Sulphur Blue	lb.	2.60	— 3.25
Sulphur Blue-Black	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Sulphur Brown Chestnut	lb.	.50	— .60
Sulphur Green	lb.	2.00	— 3 00
Sulphur Yellow	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Tartrazine	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Wool Orange	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Victoria Blue, base	lb.	16.00	—18.00
Victoria Green	lb.	11.00	—14.00
Victoria Red	lb.	8.50	— 9.50
Victoria Yellow	lb.	8 00	— 9.00
Yellow for wool	lb.	2 00	— 3 00

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Annatto, fine	lb.	.33	— .34
Seed	lb.	.11	— .14½
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Cochineal	lb.	.53	— .60
Gambier, see tanning.			
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Oudes	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Guatemala	lb.	3.00	— 3.10
Kurpahs	lb.	3.15	— 3.60
Madras	lb.	1.15	— 1.30
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.27	— .29
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	—	— —
Chinese	lb.	.25	— .26
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.			
Sumac, see tanning.			
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.08¾	— .09½
Aleppey	lb.	.10	— .10¾
Pubna	lb.	—	— —
China	lb.	.08	— .08½

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	—	— —
Camwood, chips	lb.	.17	— .20
Fustic Sticks	ton	50.00	—53.00
Chips	lb.	.04½	— .05
Hypernic, chips	lb.	.09	— .10
Logwood sticks	ton	41.00	—46.00
Chips	lb.	.03	— .03¼
Quercitron, see tanning.			
Red Saunders, chips	lb.	.15	— .17

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.15	— .17
Triple	lb.	.18	— .20
Concentrated	lb.	.21	— .26
Cutch, Mangrove, see tanning.			
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.12	— .13
Liquid	lb.	.08½	— .09
Tablet	lb.	.10	— .12
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	— —
English	lb.	.18	— .24
Concentrated	lb.	—	— .38
Flavine	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Fustic	lb.	.13	— .16
Gall	lb.	—	— .18
Hematine	lb.	.09	— .10
Crystals	lb.	.24	— .34
*Hypernic, liquid	lb.	—	— —
Indigo, natural for cotton	lb.	.50	— .54
For wool	lb.	.30	— .32
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	lb.	—	— 5.50
Logwood, solid	lb.	.19	— .21
Crystals	lb.	.19	— .24
51 deg., Twaddle	lb.	.10	— .12
Contract	lb.	—	— —
Osage Orange—			
Powdered	lb.	—	— .25
Paste	lb.	.06	— .12
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quebracho, see tanning.			
Quercitron,	lb.	.07¼	— .08¼
Sumac, see tanning.			

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS AND ACCESSORIES

Albumen, Egg	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Blood, imported	lb.	.58	— .61
Domestic	lb.	.53	— .54
Prussian Blue	lb.	.80	— .90
Soluble	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.14	— .16
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.18	— .25

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	ton	140.00	—150.00
Divi Divi	ton	69 00	—71.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Mangrove African, 38 p.c.	ton	60.00	—62.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	45.00	—50.00
Myrobalans	ton	60.00	—65.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Ground	ton	—	—17.50
Quercitron Bark No. 1	ton	28.00	—31.00
No. 2	ton	20.00	—25.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. tan	ton	87.00	—90.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan	ton	50.00	—59.00
Valonia Cups	ton	—	— —
Beard	ton	—	— —
Wattle Bark	ton	62.00	—64.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.02¼	— .02¾
Clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.02¾	— .03
Crystals, ordinary	lb.	—	— —
Clarified	lb.	—	— —
Drumtan, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.02¾	— .03
Gambier, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.10	— .10¼
Common	lb.	.16¾	— .17¼
Cubes, No. 1	lb.	.22½	— .23
No. 2	lb.	.21	— .22½

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03½ —	.04½
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03 —	.03¾
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.06 —	.07
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan	lb.	.08 —	.12
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06 —	.08
Muskegon, 23-30 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01¾—	.02½
Myrobalans, liq, 23-25 p.c.tan	lb.	.06 —	.07
Solid, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.10 —	.11
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25p.c.tan	lb.	.03¾—	.04½
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tan treated	lb.	.05 —	.06
35 p.c. tan, untreated	lb.	— —	—
35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	.07½—	.08
Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	lb.	.09 —	.11
Clarified	lb.	.10 —	.12
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01 —	.01¼
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06 —	.10½
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan,	lb.	Nominal	

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH
(Carloads)

*Cod, Newfoundland	gal.	.94 —	.96
Domestic, prime	gal.	.92 —	.94
Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.	77.00 —	85.00
Norwegian	bbl.	120.00 —	125.00
*Degras, American	lb.	.10¾—	.11
English	lb.	.10¾—	.11
German	lb.	— —	—
Neutral	lb.	— —	—
Horse	lb.	— —	—
Lard, prime winter	gal.	.16½—	.17½
Off Prime	gal.	2.05 —	2.10
Extra, No. 1	gal.	1.60 —	1.65
No. 1	gal.	1.45 —	1.50
No. 2	gal.	1.35 —	1.40
Menhaden, Brown	gal.	1.35 —	1.38
Light, strained	gal.	.92 —	.94
Yellow, bleached	gal.	.94 —	.96
White, bl'ch'd, winter	gal.	.96 —	.98
*Northern, crude	gal.	.98 —	1.60
*Southern,crude,f.o.b.plant	gal.	— —	—
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	— —	.90
30 deg., cold test	gal.	1.90 —	1.95
40 deg., cold test	gal.	1.80 —	1.85
Dark	gal.	1.75 —	1.80
Prime	gal.	1.35 —	1.40
Oleo Oil	gal.	1.55 —	1.65
Herring	lb.	.22 —	.24
*Porpoise, body	gal.	— —	—
*Jaw	gal.	.80 —	.85
Red, (Crude Oleic Acid)	gal.	24.00 —	25.00
Saponified	lb.	.14¼—	.15
*Seal ,white	lb.	.14¾—	.15
Sod Oil	gal.	— —	—
*Sperm bleached, winter	lb.	.11 —	.12
38 deg., cold test	gal.	1.67 —	1.70
45 deg., cold test	gal.	1.65 —	1.67
Natural winter, 38 deg. cold test	gal.	1.64 —	1.66
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.22 —	.24½
Double pressed	lb.	.23½—	.25½
Triple pressed	lb.	.25 —	.27
Tallow, acidless	gal.	1.55 —	1.60
*Prime	gal.	1.50 —	1.55
Whale, natural	gal.	— —	1.10
Bleached, winter	gal.	1.12 —	1.15

VEGETABLE OILS

*Castor, No. 1 bbls	lb.	.26 —	.28
Cases	lb.	.27 —	.29
No. 3	lb.	.25 —	.26
Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbls	lb.	.16¾—	.17
Ceylon, Tanks	lb.	.16¼—	.16½
*Corn, refined, bbls	lb.	19.71 —	20.06
Cochin, domestic	lb.	.17¾—	.18
Crude, bbls	lb.	.16½—	.17½
Cottonseed, Crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	— —	1.20
Summer, yellow, prime	bbl.	— —	18.00
*White	lb.	— —	—
*Winter, yellow	gal.	— —	—
Linseerd, raw, car lots	gal.	1.10 —	1.12
5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.12 —	1.14
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.13 —	1.15
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots			
*Olive, denatured	gal.	1.14 —	1.16
*Foots	gal.	2.35 —	2.50
*Palm Lagos, casks	lb.	.28 —	.29
*Benin	lb.	.21 —	.22
*Niger	lb.	.19 —	.20
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.18¼—	.18¾
*Imported	lb.	— —	—
Peanut Oil, edible	gal.	1.55 —	1.60
Pine Oil, white steam	gal.	— —	—
Yellow, steam	gal.	.54 —	.55
*Poppy Seed	gal.	— —	—

*Nominal

*Rapeseed, def'd. bbls.	gal.	1.60 —	1.75
Blown	gal.	1.65 —	1.80
Rosin, oil, first rect.	gal.	.35 —	.40
Second	gal.	.42 —	.45
*Sesame, domestic	gal.	2.00 —	2.50
*Imported	gal.	— —	—
*Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	.15¾—	.16
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	lb.	.33 —	.34
Commercial	lb.	.25 —	.27

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity	gal.	.13½—	.14
25-30 cold test	gal.	.14 —	.15
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.13 —	.14
Summer	gal.	.21 —	.26
Cylinder, light, filtered	gal.	.18 —	.19
Dark, filtered	gal.	.26 —	.30
Extra cold test	gal.	.15 —	.18
Dark steam, refined	gal.	.26½—	.27
Neutral, W. Va. 29 grav.	gal.	.21½—	.22
Neutral, filtered lemon, 33@34 gravity	gal.	.33 —	.34
White 30@31 gravity	gal.	.29½—	.30
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.18½—	.22
903@865 sp. gr.	gal.	.18 —	.19
Red Paraffin	gal.	.28 —	.35
Spindle, filtered	gal.	.24 —	.25
No. 200	gal.	.23½—	.24
No. 100	gal.	.23 —	.23½
No. 110	gal.		

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES
(Carloads)

Spirits Turpentine in bbls	gal.	.53 —	.53½
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled bbls	gal.	.47½—	.51½
Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls	gal.	.39½—	.46½
Pitch, prime	200-lb. bbl.	4.50 —	4.60
Tar, pure	50-gal. bbls.	14.50 —	15.00
Rosin, com. to g'd	280-bbl	6 60 —	6.65

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	— —	.66
Diamond "I"	lb.	— —	.66
V. S. O.	lb.	— —	.66
Fine Orange	lb.	— —	.52
Second Orange	lb.	— —	.49
T. N.	lb.	— —	.46
A. C. Garnet	lb.	— —	.48
*Button	lb.	— —	.46
Regular, bleached	lb.	.45 —	.56
Bone, Dry	lb.	.55 —	

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

*Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas		— —	47.50
f.o.b. New Orleans		— —	45.00
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta		— —	—
Columbia		— —	—
New Orleans	ton	— —	46 50
Corn Cake	short ton	37.00 —	40.60
Meal	short ton	41.00 —	42.00
Linseed cake, dom	short ton	— —	48.00
Linseed Meal	short ton	— —	53.00

SALT PRODUCTS

Salt, fine	280 lb. bbls.	— —	2.65
	200 lb. sacks	— —	1.75
Turk's Island—			
Coarse	140 lb. bags	— —	1.13
Mineral	140 lb. bags	— —	1.13

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

Centrifugals—			
Prime	gal.	.47 —	.52
Open kettle	gal.	.53 —	.58
Blackstrap bbls	gal.	.31 —	.32
Sugar Syrup, common	gal.	.35 —	.40
Fancy	lb.	.60 —	.70
Medium	lb.	.45 —	.50
Honey—			
*Buckwheat, ext.	lb.	.08 —	.08½
*Clover, Comb, fancy	lb.	.17 —	.17½
Clover, lower grades	lb.	.12 —	.13
Syrup, Corn, 42 deg., per 100 lbs.		— —	5.64

COCOA

Bahia	lb.	.11 —	.12
Caracas	lb.	.12½—	.13
Hayti	lb.	.10 —	.10½
Maracaibo	lb.	.25 —	.25½
Trinidad	lb.	.12¾—	.13

REFINED SUGAR
(Prices in Barrels)

	Amer.	Nat.	Fed.	War-	
	bu'le		eral	ner	
Powdered	8.50	8.50	8.30	8.45	8 55
XXXX	8.55	8.55	8.55	8 55	8 55
Confectioners A	8.25	8.25	8.25	—	8.35
Standard Gran	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40

*Nominal.

Soap Makers' Materials

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS

*Menhaden, crude,f.o.b.mills	gal.	— —	.90
Brown	gal.	.92 —	.94
Light, strained	gal.	.94 —	.96
Yellow, bleached	gal.	.96 —	.98
White, bleached, winter	gal.	.98 —	1.00
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	1.90 —	1.95
30 deg., cold test	gal.	1.80 —	1.85
40 deg., cold test	gal.	1.75 —	1.80
Dark	gal.	1.35 —	1.40
Prime	gal.	1.55 —	1.65
Red (crude oleic acid)	lb.	.14¾—	.15
Saponified	lb.	.14¾—	.15
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.22 —	.24½
Double pressed	lb.	.23½—	.25½

VEGETABLE OILS

*Castor, No. 1, bbls	lb.	.26 —	.28
No. 3	lb.	.25 —	.26
Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbls	lb.	.16¾—	.17
Ceylon, tanks	lb.	.16¼—	.16½
Cochin, domestic	lb.	.17¾—	.18
*Corn, crude, barrels	lb.	.16½—	.17¼
Refined, barrels	lb.	19.71 —	20.06
Cottonseed, crude, f. o. b. mills	gal.	— —	1.20
Summer Yellow, prime	bbl	— —	18.00
*White	gal.	— —	—
*Winter, Yellow	gal.	— —	—
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	1.10 —	1.12
5 barrel lots	gal.	1.12 —	1.14
*Olive, denatured	gal.	2.35 —	2.50
*Foots	lb.	.28 —	.29
*Palm Lagos, casks	lb.	.21 —	.22
*Niger	lb.	.17¾—	.18¼
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	— —	—
*Imported	lb.	— —	—
Peanut, edible	gal.	1.55 —	1.60
Pine white steam	gal.	— —	—
*Sesame, domestic	gal.	2.00 —	2.50
*Imported	gal.	.15¾—	.16
Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.		

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOWS
(New York Market)

Grease, white	lb.	.17 —	.18
Yellow	lb.	.16½—	.17½
House	lb.	.16 —	.16½
Brown	lb.	.15 —	.15½
Yellow grease, stearine	lb.	.16½—	.17½
White grease, stearine	lb.	.16¼—	.17¼
Lard, City	lb.	.23 —	.24
Compound	lb.	.20½—	.21
Stearine, lard	lb.	.26½—	.27
Oleo	lb.	.22¼—	.23
Tallow, edible	lb.	.15 —	.15½
City Special	lb.	.16½—	.17
Choice Country	lb.	— —	.16

(Western Markets)

Tallow, edible	lb.	.18½—	.18¾
City Fancy	lb.	.18¼—	.18½
Prime Packers	lb.	.17¾—	.17½
No. 1 Renderers	lb.	.16¾—	.16½
Grease, Choice White	lb.	— —	.18½
"A" White	lb.	.18 —	.18¼
"B" White	lb.	.17¾—	.17½
Yellow	lb.	.16 —	.16½
Brown	lb.	.13¼—	.14
Bone	lb.	.14 —	.15
House	lb.	.15½—	.16
Stearine, prime oleo	lb.	.22¼—	.22¾
Lard	lb.	.25 —	.25¼

CHEMICALS

Alkali, light, basis 48 p.c.		— —	—
Spot running pound, per cwt.		— —	—
Alum, Ammonium, lump	lb.	— —	.05
Potassium, lump	lb.	.09 —	.09½
Borax, barrels, crystals	lb.	.07¼—	.07¾
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.08 —	.08¾
Caustic Potash, 88-92 p.c.	lb.	.83½—	.85
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c.fused 100lbs.		7.50 —	7.75
Mineral Soap Stock		— —	—
Potassium Carbonate	lb.	.70 —	.75
Sodium Carb., Sal Soda 100 lbs.		1.10 —	1.25
Sodium Sulphate, Glauber salts, 100 lbs.		.70 —	.75
Sodium Silicate, liquid 40 p.c. 100 lbs.		1.05 —	1.30
Sodium Silicate, liquid, 140 p.c. 100 lbs.		2.25 —	2.40

ESSENTIAL OILS

(See Prices Current, Pages 17-22.)

*Nominal.

Jobbers' Prices of Drugs and Chemicals

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market.

Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

Acacia, select, white	lb.	.75	— .80
1st select, powdered	lb.	.65	— .70
Fine granulated, first	lb.	.65	— .70
Seconds	lb.	.67	— .70
Sorts, Amber	lb.	.28	— .30
Sorts, sifted, white	lb.	.50	— .55
Acetal, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— 2.00
Acetamide, 1-oz. v.c.v. 4	oz.	—	— —
Acetanilid	lb.	.77	— .85
Acetic Anhydride, 1 lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	3.25	— 3.40
1 oz. s.v. 7	oz.	.25	— .30
Acetone, Pure C. P., Med.	lb.	.50	— .55
Technical	lb.	.48	— .52
Acetonesulphite-Bayer—Preservative for Developing and Fixing Baths			
In 2 ounce boxes		—	— —
In 4 ounce boxes		—	— —
In 16 ounce boxes	ea.	—	— 3.50
Acetphenetidin, U.S.P.	oz.	—	— 1.12
Acetozone, P., D. & Co.	oz.	5.25	— 6.00
Acetyl-Salicylic-Acid	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
	oz.	—	— .30
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr., 1,040)	lb.	.13	— .16
U. S. P., 36 p.c.	lb.	.16	— .17
U. S. P., Glacial, 99 p.c.	lb.	.48	— .50
Acetysalicylic (Aspirin)	oz.	—	— .30
	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Arsenic, powd. U.S.P.	lb.	.40	— .45
Arsenous, U.S.P., powdered	lb.	.35	— .46
Benzoic, true	oz.	1.10	— 1.20
From Toluol	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Boracic, cryst.	lb.	.15	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Impalp	lb.	.25	— .30
Bromic, 1-oz. g.s. v. 7	oz.	—	— .30
Butyric, 100 p.c.	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Cacodylic	oz.	—	— 2.00
Camphoric	lb.	.44	— .48
Carbolic, cryst., bulk	lb.	.55	— .60
10 and 25-lb. cans	lb.	.56	— .62
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.60	— .66
Crude, 10-95 p.c.	gal.	.70	— .90
Carminic, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .60
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.35	— .40
Chromic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.20	— .25
1-lb.	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
C. P.	oz.	—	— .85
Chrysophanic, true, v.	oz.	.55	— .65
Cinnamic, pure	lb.	10.80	—12.00
Synthetic v.	oz.	—	— —
Natural, 1 oz. v.	oz.	—	— —
Citric, cryst. (kegs)	lb.	.75	— .77
Less than keg	lb.	.80	— .83
Granulated	lb.	.85	— .95
Cresylic	lb.	1.45	— 1.65
Dichloracetic, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7 oz.		—	— —
Formic, Conc. 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	— 1.25
	oz.	—	— .18
Gallic	oz.	.19	— .21
¼, ½, 1-lb. cartons	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Glycerophosphoric	oz.	.25	— .30
Hippuric	oz.	—	— —
Hydriodic, sp. gr., 1.50	oz.	.35	— .40
Hydrobrom. conc., v.	oz.	.08	— .10
Dil., U.S.P., oz. v. incl. oz.	lb.	.05	— .06
	lb.	.35	— .40
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P.	oz.	.07	— .10
Hydrofluoric, 55 p.c., in gut. pch. bot.	lb.	—	— 2.30
52 p.c., ceres. bot.	lb.	—	— .80
Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per cent	oz.	.17	— .20
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	oz.	.07	— .09
Iodic	oz.	—	— 1.25
Lactic, U. S. P., 1-oz. v.	oz.	.40	— .45
	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Dilute	oz.	.12	— .15
Molybdic C. P.	lb.	6.00	—11.00
Malic, 1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— 2.00
Monochloracetic, crys.	oz.	.20	— .25
Muriatic, com., 20 deg. (Carboys) 120 lbs., (3½)	lb.	.06	— .08
C. P. Hydrochloric	lb.	.16	— .18
Nitric, 36 deg. carb	lb.	.09	— .10
36 deg., less	lb.	.12	— .14
38 deg., carboy	lb.	.08½	— .09
Acid, Nitric, 38 deg. less	lb.	.13	— .15
C. P. carboy	lb.	—	— .21
C. P. less	lb.	.23	— .25
Nitro-Muriatic	lb.	.25	— .30
Oleic	lb.	.40	— .45
Oxalic	lb.	.50	— .60
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .70
Palmitic (Technical)	lb.	.65	— .70
Phosphomolybdic	oz.	.80	— .85
Phosphoric, diluted	lb.	.18	— .20
U. S. P., 1880, p.c.	lb.	.40	— .50
Syrup, 85 p.c.	lb.	.48	— .55
Glacial sticks	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Phthalic	oz.	—	— .60
Picric	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Pyrogallic, ¼, ½ and 1-lb. cans	lb.	4.30	— 4.50
1 oz. v.	oz.	.17	— .40
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.20	— .25
Crude	gal.	.30	— .40
Salicylic, 1-lb. cartons	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Bulk	lb.	1.05	— 1.20
From Gaultheria, oz.	v.	.40	— .45
Succinic cryst.	oz.	.55	— .65
Sulphocarbolic(about 30p.c.)	oz.	—	— .25
Sulphosalicylic	oz.	.65	— .75
Sulphuric, Aromatic	lb.	.45	— .50
Com'l 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.)	lb.	—	— .03
Less	lb.	.07	— .08
C. P.	lb.	.15	— .17
Sulphurous, U.S.P., so'n.	lb.	.14	— .18
Tannic Comm'l lb. cart	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Medicinal	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Powdered	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Tartaric cryst.	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Powdered	lb.	.92½	— 1.03
Trichloracetic	lb.	.37	— .40
Valeric, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.50	— .55
Acidol	oz.	—	— .60
Acoin	oz.	—	— 3.50
Aconite lvs. Eng., 1-lb. b.	lb.	—	— —
Leaves, German	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .34
Root English	lb.	—	— .90
Powdered	lb.	—	— 1.00
Root German	lb.	.75	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.85	— .90
Aconitine, Amorp. ½ oz. v.	ea.	2.40	— 2.60
Nitrate, Amorp., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Cryst., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .85
Adalin	lb.	—	— —
Adamon	oz.	—	— 1.20
Adeps, Lanae, Anhydrous	lb.	.55	— .60
Hydrous	lb.	.60	— .65
(See also Lanoline)			
Adonidin, 15 gr. tube	gr.	—	— .20
Adrenalin, 1 gr. v.	oz.	—	— .85
Chloride, Solution	oz.	—	— .85
Adurol (developer) 16 oz. bottles incl.	ea.	—	—10.00
1 oz.	ea.	—	— .75
Agar Agar	lb.	.75	— .85
Agaric white	lb.	—	— 2.50
Agaricin	oz.	5.00	— 5.50
Agfa Intensifier, 8-oz. bottle incl. each	lb.	Nominal	
4-oz.	oz.	Nominal	
2-oz.	ea.	—	— .40
Agfa Reducer, 4-oz. bot. inc.	lb.	—	— 3.00
Agurin	oz.	—	— 1.70
10-10 gramme tubes in box	ea.	—	— .75
Airol	oz.	—	— 1.15
Albumin, from eggs, Inpalp., Powd., sol.	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Alcohol, Absolute	gal.	9.00	— 9.15
Cologne, Sp. 95 p.c., U.S.P., bbls.	gal.	5.55	— 5 60
Less.	gal.	5.80	— 6.30
Com. 95 p.c. U.S.P., bbls. gal.		5.50	— 5.55
Less	gal.	5.75	— 6.25
Denatured, bbls., less	gal.	.95	— 1.20
Methylic (Wood) bbls.	gal.	1.20	— 1.25
Aldehyde, Commercial	lb.	.70	— .80
Aletrin (Resinoid)	oz.	.55	— .90
Alkanet root	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Powdered	lb.	3.10	— 3.25
Almond meal	lb.	.45	— .50
Almonds, Bitter, shelled	lb.	.40	— .50
Sweet Jordan	lb.	.45	— .55
Aloes, Barbadoes, true	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Powdered	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Cape	lb.	.14	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .27
Curacao, gourds	lb.	.23	— .28
Bulk	lb.	.18	— .22
Socotrine, True	lb.	.45	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
Purified	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Aloin, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.12	— .14
Alphozone	oz.	3.00	— 4.00
Althea Root	lb.	.45	— .55
Cut	lb.	.75	— .85
Allspice, clean	lb.	.20	— .25
Alum, Ammonia, bbls.	lb.	.06½	— .08
Dried, 1 lb., carton	lb.	.16	— .19
Ground, bbls. or less	lb.	.08	— .12
Powdered	lb.	.10	— .13
Chrome	lb.	.60	— .65
Potash, gran., pure	lb.	.15½	— .18
Powd. pure	lb.	.13½	— .16
Sodic, Technical	lb.	.45	— .50
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.80	— .90
Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Hydroxide, U.S.P.	lb.	.40	— .50
Metallic, powdered	oz.	.19	— .23
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— .80
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 2.40
Sulphate, Com'l	lb.	.10	— .13
Cryst., C. P.	lb.	.40	— .45
Alumnol	lb.	—	— 5.50
Purified	lb.	.29	— .32
Alypin	oz.	—	— —
Ambergris, Black	dr.	2.00	— 2.40
Gray	dr.	3.00	— 3.50
Amidol (developer) 16-oz. bottles incl.		Nominal	
1-oz. bottle incl.	oz.	.65	— .75
Ammonia Water, 16 deg.	lb.	.09	— .10
20 deg.	lb.	.11	— .12
26 deg., Conc.	lb.	.12	— .17
Ammoniac, Gum, tears	lb.	.80	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	oz.	.10	— .12
Arsenate	oz.	—	— .16
Bichromate	lb	1.10	— 1.32
Bitartrate	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Benzoate	oz.	.75	— .80
Bromide, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	.80	— .95
Carbonate, Jars	lb.	.15	— .18
Resub. Cubes, 1-lb. bot.	lb.	.29	— .37
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Citrate, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.12	— .15
Fluoride	lb.	1.05	— 2.10
Hypophosp. (lb. 2.50)	oz.	.20	— .23
Hydrosulphuret, 1-lb. g.s.b. 15	lb.	—	—' .30
Iodide	lb.	4.10	— 4.60
Molybdate	oz.	.45	— .52
Muriate	lb.	.23	— .27
Com'l Gran.	lb.	.23	— .25
C. P. Gran	lb.	.31	— .33
Nitrate, cryst.	lb.	.24	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .31
Granulated	lb.	.24	— .26
Nitroferrocyanide	lb.	—	— 6.50
Oxalate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	1.10	— 1.33
Persulphate, 1-lb. c.b. 9	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .15
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	.16	— .18
Phosphate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.45	— .55
Salicylate	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Sulphate	lb.	.09	— .16
Pure, resub.	lb.	.20	— .25
Sulphocyanate, 1-lb. c.b.	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .20
Tartrate (neutral)	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Valerate, U. S. P.	lb.	—	—15.00
Ammonol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Amyl Acetate	gal.	5.75	— 6.00
Technical	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Nitrate, sealed tube	oz.	—	— .43
Nitrite, sealed tube	oz.	—	— .40
Anaesthesin	oz.	—	— 3.00
Angelica Root, foreign	lb.	.45	— .50
Seed	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Anise Seed	lb.	.45	— .50
Star	lb.	.50	— .55
Angostura Bark	lb.	.60	— .65
Annatto Seed	lb.	.15	— .20
Anthion (Hypo. Elim), 100-gm. bottles	ea.	—	— .60
Anticol	oz.	—	— .50
Antifebrin	oz.	—	— .17
Antimony, arsenate	oz.	—	— .25
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride, Sol'n, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	.27	— .30
(Sol'n Butter of Antimony) Needle	lb.	.25	— .30
Oxide, white	lb.	—	— .60
Sulphurated (Kermes Mineral)	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Antipyrine	oz.	1.90	— 1.95
Apiol, liquid, green	oz.	—	— .25
Apocodeine Hydrochl, 15 gr.v.	ea.	—	— 4.50
Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous, ½-oz. v.	ea.	—	— —
Crystals, ½-oz. v.	oz.	—	—46.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	.45	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Argyol	oz.	—	— 1.50
Aristochin (Bayer)	oz.	—	— 2.20
Aristol, Bayer	oz.	—	— 1.80
Arnica Flowers	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Powdered	lb.	3.50	— 3.65
Ground	lb.	3.50	— 3.60

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Arnica Root	lb.	.65	— .70
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.08	— .15
Bermuda, nue	lb.	.55	— .60
Jamaica	lb.	—	— —
St. Vincent	lb.	.23	— .25
Taylor's ¼-lb. in tin foil boxes, 12 lb.	lb.	.45	— .48
Arsenic, Bromide, cryst.	oz.	.36	— .40
Chloride	oz.	—	— .40
Iodide	oz.	.38	— .40
White, powdered com'l	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered, pure U.S.P.	lb.	.40	— .45
Yellow (Orpiment)	lb.	.35	— .80
Powdered, Medic	lb.	.40	— .45
Asafetida, good fair	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Powdered	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Asbestos	lb.	.25	— .40
Aspidospermine, Amorph. 15 gr.		1.00	— 1.20
Cryst. 15 gr.	ea.	—	— 3.25
Aspirin	oz.	—	— .85
25 oz. lots	oz.	—	— .80
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of 12	doz.	—	— 1.68
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of 24	doz.	—	— 3.12
Tablets, 5 grain, boxes of 12	doz.	—	— 1.44
Tablets, 5 grain, bottles of 24	doz.	—	— 2.64
Tablets, per 100		—	— .88
Atophan (S. & G.)	oz.	—	— 3.50
Atramin	oz.	—	— .15
Atropine, 5 grains		—	— 1.15
Sulphate, 5 grains		—	— 1.00
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.40	— .45
Balmony Leaves, Pressed	lb.	—	— .28
Balsam Fir, Canada	lb.	1.20	— 1.28
Oregon	lb.	.20	— .25
Peru	lb.	5.45	— 5.65
Tolu	lb.	.55	— .65
Baptisin (Resinoid)	oz.	.45	— .70
Barium Carb., prec., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
C. P., 1-lb. bots	lb.	—	— 1.00
Caustic Hyd'te, C.P. crys.	lb.	—	— .50
Chloride 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.25	— .42
Cyanide, techn.	lb.	—	— 2.00
Dioxide, Anhydrous	lb.	.55	— .65
Hydroxide, pure, crys.	lb.	.25	— .50
Iodide	oz.	—	— .40
Nitrate, powdered	lb.	.22	— .27
Pure, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.45	— .55
Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes)	lb.	.07	— .10
Pure precip.	lb.	.25	— .30
Sulphate, for X-ray diag.	lb.	.50	— .55
	oz.	—	— .10
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	—	— .24
Bayberry Bark, select	lb.	.12	— .17
Bay, Laurel Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Bay Rum, P. R., bbls.	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
Less	gal.	3.70	— 4.00
Beans, Calabar	lb.	.38	— .42
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	—	— 1.20
Para	lb.	.70	— .75
Surinam	lb.	.85	— .95
St. Ignatius	lb.	.30	— .35
Vanilla, Mexican, long	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Short	lb.	6.00	— 7.50
Cuts	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Bourbon	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
So. American	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Tahiti	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Bebeerine hydrochlor	oz.	—	— 2.50
Sulphate	oz.	—	— 2.50
Belladonna lvs., 1-lb. bot.	lb.	1.90	— 2.10
Bulk	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Root, German	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Powdered	lb.	4.45	— 4.70
Benzaldehyde	lb.	—	— 5.85
	oz.	.38	— .40
Benzanilide	oz.	—	— 2.50
Benzine	gal.	.30	— .40
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Sumatra	lb.	.50	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Benzonaphthol	oz.	—	— .85
Berberine, C.P., ½-oz. v.	ea.	—	— —
Phosphate	oz.	—	— —
Sulphate, 1-oz. v.	oz.	2.80	— 3.00
Berberis Aquifolium	lb.	.20	— .25
Beta Eucaine, (S. & G.)	oz.	—	— 3.50
Betanaphthol, resub., U.S.P.,	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
	oz.	.14	— .16
Betin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— —
Bismuth, Betanaph	oz.	—	— .43
Bromide	oz.	—	— .43
Citrate and Ammonium	lb.	4.45	— 4.60
Formic-iodide	oz.	—	— .45
Glycerite, N. F.	lb.	—	— 1.80
Hydroxide, pow'd.	lb.	—	— 5.05
Oleate, 50 p.c.	oz.	—	— .50
Oxychloride	lb.	—	— 4.35
Bismuth, Phenolsulphonate	lb.	—	— 9.30
Phosphate	lb.	—	— 5.20
Salicylate, 40 p.c.	lb.	—	— 4.75
Sub-benzoate	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.40	— 3.65
Subgallate	lb.	3.50	— 3.70
Subiodide	lb.	5.15	— 5.50
Sublactate	lb.	—	— —
Subnitrate	lb.	2.95	— 3.05
Subsalicylate, Basic U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 5.20
Tannate	oz.	.30	— .32
Valerate	oz.	.60	— .70
Blackhaw Bark	lb.	.30	— .35
Bloodroot	lb.	.22	— .25
Blue Mass (Blue Pill)	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Powdered	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulphate).			
Bone, Cuttlebsh	lb.	.50	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Jeweler's	lb.	1.60	— 1.90
Boneset, Leaves and Tops	lb.	—	— .20
Borax, Refined	lb.	.10	— .12
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .14
Bromalin	oz.	—	— 1.25
Bromine	oz.	.18	— .20
Bromoform	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Broom Tops	lb.	.18	— .30
Brucine	oz.	—	— 1.75
Bryony Root	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Buchu Leaves, long	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Powdered	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Short	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Powdered	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Buckthorn Bark	lb.	.35	— .40
Buds, Balm of Gilead	lb.	.35	— .40
Cassia	lb.	.30	— .35
Burdock Root, Crushed	lb.	.35	— .45
Seed	lb.	—	— .34
Cacao Butter, bulk	lb.	.38	— .42
Baker's A and white	lb.	.48	— .55
Dutch	lb.	.55	— .60
Huyler's 12-lb. box	lb.	.48	— .55
Cadmium Bromide	lb.	2.60	— 2.75
1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .25
Carbonate	lb.	—	— 2.80
Iodide	lb.	4.75	— 5.16
Metal, sticks	lb.	—	— 2.15
Nitrate	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Sulphate	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Caffeine, pure	lb.	—	—14.70
	oz.	—	— .98
Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.45
Benzoate	oz.	1.00	— 1.15
Bromide	oz.	.90	— 1.10
Citrated	lb.	8.75	— 9.06
Hydrobrom, gr. eff.	lb.	.60	— .75
Hydrochlor (true salt)	oz.	1.05	— 1.60
Salicylate	oz.	.90	— 1.00
Sulphate, eighths	oz.	1.25	— 1.60
Valerate	oz.	1.25	— 1.50
Calamine, Pink	lb.	.35	— .40
Calamus Root, peeled	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
White, peeled and split	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Calcium Acetate, dried	lb.	.70	— .80
Benzoate	oz.	—	— .40
Bromide	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Chloride, crude	lb.	.08	— .15
Fused	lb.	.65	— .90
Granulated	lb.	.12	— .18
Citrate	lb.	—	— —
Formate	oz.	.11	— .12
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.18	— .20
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Iodide	lb.	4.10	— 4.60
Lactate	oz.	.19	— .22
Lactophosphate Sol.	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .85
Oxalate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Peroxide	lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Permanganate	oz.	.35	— .40
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.90	— .95
Salicylate	lb.	—	— —
Sulphate, Precip., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
Sulphite	lb.	.14	— .18
Sulphocarbolate	oz.	.14	— .16
Calendula Flowers	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)			
Camphor, refined	lb.	.77	— .85
¼-lb. squares	lb.	.77½	— .83
Powdered	lb.	.86	— .91
Japanese	lb.	.76	— .85
Monobromated	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Canary Seed, Sicily	lb.	—	— —
Smyrna	lb.	—	— —
So. American	lb.	.10	— .20
Canella Bark, powdered	lb.	.30	— .34
Cannabine Tannate	oz.	—	— —
Cannabis Indica Herb	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Cantharides, Rus., sifted	lb.	5.75	— 6.00
Powdered	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Chinese	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Powdered	lb.	1.35	— 1.60
Capsicin	oz.	.65	— .75
Cantharidin, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.75
Capsicum	lb.	.75	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Caoutchouc	lb.	—	— 1.50
Caramel (Burnt Sugar)	lb.	.18	— .25
Caraway	lb.	.70	— .75
Powdered	lb.	.75	— .85
Carbon Disulphide	lb.	.30	— .35
Tetrachloride	lb.	.35	— .50
Cardamom, Seed, bleached	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Decorticated	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Carmine, No. 40	oz.	.45	— .50
Carsol Compound	gal.	—	— .75
Cascara Amarga	lb.	.55	— .60
Sagrada Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Cascarilla Bark	lb.	.38	— .40
Cascarin	oz.	.45	— .75
Cassia, China	lb.	.15	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .35
Fistula	lb.	.23	— .25
Saigon, thin, select	lb.	.45	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.55	— .65
Catechu, Medicinal	lb.	.30	— .35
Catnip, lbs., pressed, oz.	lb.	.27	— .30
Caulophyllin	oz.	.35	— .50
Celery Seed	lb.	.40	— .45
Ceresin, white	lb.	.27	— .32
Yellow	lb.	.25	— .30
Cerium nitrate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxalate	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Oxide	oz.	—	— .75
Chalk, Precipitated, English, 7-lb. bags	lb.	.12	— .15
Prepared, Eng., Thomas, 8-lb. box, white	box	.80	— .85
Pink	box	.60	— .70
White, bbls.	lb.	.00¾	— .04
Chamomile Flowers, Spanish	lb.	.65	— .70
Roman or Belgian	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Charcoal, Animal, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— .45
Willow, powdered	lb.	.12	— .18
Wood, powdered	lb.	.08	— .12
Cherry Laurel Leaves	lb.	.40	— .47
Chicle	lb.	.80	— .85
Chinoidine	oz.	.12	— .13
Chinolin, pure	oz.	—	— .45
Chiretta	lb.	.40	— .50
Chloralamid, vials, 25 gra.	ea.	—	— 1.50
Chloral Hydrate, cryst.	lb.	1.65	— 1.80
Chlorine Water (0.4 p.c. chlorine)	lb.	—	— .30
Chloroform	lb.	.78	— .85
Chlorophyll, for Aqueous Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
For Alcoholic Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
Chromium Chloride, subl.	oz.	—	— .90
Sulphate, scales	lb.	.95	— 1.35
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.40
Chrysarobin	lb.	.50	— .52
Cimicifugin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'd	lb.	.70	— .75
Red	lb.	.60	— .65
Yellow, Calisaya	lb.	.45	— .50
Cinchonidine, Alkal. pure	oz.	.95	— 1.20
Bisulphate	oz.	.51	— .65
Hydrobromide	oz.	.60	— .70
Hydrochloride	oz.	.60	— .70
Salicylate	oz.	.51	— .65
Sulphate	oz.	.57	— .67
Cinchonine, Alk.	oz.	.53	— .65
Bisulphate	oz.	.22	— .25
Hydrochloride	oz.	.38	— .50
Sulphate	oz.	.37	— .47
Salicylate	oz.	.38	— .40
Cinnabar	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.45	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.50	— .55
Citol Solution, 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	— —
3-oz. bottle	ea.	—	— .30
Civet	oz.	3.00	— 3.25
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered, pure	lb.	.65	— .70
Penang	lb.	.65	— .75
Cobalt, powd. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.85	— .90
Carbonate	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride	oz.	—	— .18
Nitrate	oz.	—	— .15
Sulphate	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Cocaine, Alk., ½-oz. v.	oz.	12.45	—12.65
Hydrochlor. cryst., ozs.	oz.	10.15	—10.80
½-oz. vials	oz.	10.35	—11.00
Oleate (5 p.c. Alk.)	oz.	—	— —
Coca Leaves, Huanuco	lb.	—	— —
Truxillo	lb.	.40	— .45
Cocculus, Ind. (Fish Ber.)	lb.	.18	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .30
Cochineal, Honduras	lb.	.90	— 1.00

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Cochineal, Hond., Powdered	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Codeine	oz.	14.50	—14.75
Hydrochloride	oz.	13.25	—13.50
Nitrate	oz.	13.25	—13.50
Salicylate	oz.	11.40	—11.65
Phosphate	oz.	11.40	—11.65
Sulphate	oz.	12.00	—12.25
Cohosh Root, black	lb.	.15	— .20
Blue	lb.	.14	— .19
Colchicine, Amorph., 5 gr. v. gr.		—	— .17
Colchicum Root	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Powdered	lb.	2.60	— 2.85
Seed	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Powdered	lb.	4.10	— 4.35
Collodion, U. S. P., 1900	lb.	.60	— .65
Cantharidal, U. S. P.	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Flexible, U. S. P.	lb.	.65	— .70
Styptic, U. S. P.	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Colocynth, select	lb.	.38	— .46
Pulp	lb.	.60	— .65
Colombo Root	lb.	.25	— .35
Coltsfoot Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Comfrey Root, crushed	lb.	.35	— .40
Condurango Bark, true	lb.	.30	— .34
Conium Leaves	lb.	.36	— .42
Seed	lb.	.25	— .30
Copaiba S. A.	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Para	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Copper, Acetate, distilled	lb.	1.30	— 1.45
Ammoniated	lb.	.60	— .70
Arsenate	oz.	—	— .15
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .12
Carbonate	lb.	.45	— .60
Chloride, pure, cryst.	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Ferrocyanide, 1-oz. c.v. 4 oz.		—	— .15
Hydroxide	lb.	—	— 2.00
Iodide	oz.	.36	— .40
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .55
Oleate, 20 p.c.	oz.	—	— .23
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Powdered	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Sulphate (Blue Vit.)	lb.	.14	— .17
Bbls.	lb.	.10½	— .11½
Powdered	lb.	.11	— .16
Copperas	lb.	.02 1-5	— .04
Coriander	lb.	.23	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .32
Corrosive Sublimate (see Mercury Bichloride)			
Coto Bark	lb.	.35	— .45
Cotoin, true, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	—27.00
Cotton Root Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Couch Grass (Doggrass)		—	— —
Cramp Bark	lb.	.12	— .20
Coumarin	oz.	1.55	— 1.65
Cranebill	lb.	.24	— .29
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Cream of Tartar, powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
Creosote, Beechwood	oz.	.18	— .20
Carbonate	oz.	—	— 1.95
Phosphite	oz.	—	— —
Valerate	oz.	—	— 1.50
Cresol U. S. P.	lb.	.35	— .40
Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.)	oz.	.55	— .65
Cubeb Berries, sifted	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Powdered	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Cudbear	lb.	.45	— .55
Culver's Root	lb.	.27	— .30
Cumin Seed	lb.	.30	— .35
Cyanine, 15 gr. vial	ea.	—	— —
Cypripedin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.25
Damiana Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Dandelion Herb	lb.	.30	— .35
Root	lb.	.50	— .55
Cut	lb.	.55	— .60
Daturine Sulph. 5-10-15 gr. v. gr.		.25	— .32
Dermatol	oz.	.19	— .26
Dextrine, yellow	lb.	.13	— .15
White	lb.	.22	— .25
Dextro-quinine	oz.	—	— .37
Diacetylmorphine, Alk. ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	—23.85
Hydrochloride, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	—21.70
Dianol (developer), 1-lb. bots. incl.	lb.	Nominal	
1-oz.		—	— .80
Diethyl Barbituric Acid (Veronal)	oz.	—	— 2.50
Digalen, ½-oz. v.	vial	—	— .80
Digipuratum, ⅛-oz.	ea.	—	— 1.70
Digitalin, eighths	oz.	20.00	—21.00
15 gr. vials	ea.	.75	— .85
Digitalis Leaves Eng.	lb.	—	— 1.25
Bulk	lb.	.75	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.80	— .85
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Digitoxin, 1 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 2.00
Diogen, 16 oz.		—	— —
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .37
Dionin	oz.	21.50	—21.80
Diuretin	oz.	—	— 1.75
Dog Grass, cut	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Dover's Powder	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Dragon's Blood, powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Extra	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Powdered	lb.	2.15	— 2.25
Reeds	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Duboisine Sulph. 5 gr. tubes	gr.	.19	— .21
Duotol	oz.	—	— 1.50
Dwarf Elder	lb.	.35	— .40
Echinacea Root	lb.	.38	— .42
Ground	lb.	.40	— .44
Edinol (developer), 16-oz. bots incl.		—	— —
Eikonogen (developer), 16-oz.	lb.	Nominal	
1-oz.	oz.	—	— .45
Elaterin	15 grs.	—	— 2.00
Elaterium	oz.	2.00	— 2.20
Elderberries	lb.	.25	— .30
Flowers, pressed	lb.	.30	— .35
Juice, Sambuci	lb.	—	— .30
Elm Bark, select	lb.	.28	— .33
Ground, pure	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered, pure	lb.	.33	— .36
Emetin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	—13.00
Emetine, Alkaloid, 15 gr. v. ea.		—	— 2.75
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.15
Eosine	oz.	—	— .80
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)			
Ergot, Russia	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Ergotin, Bonjean	oz.	—	— .70
Ergotole	oz.	—	— 1.00
Erythroxylin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 6.30
Eserine (Alk.), 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Sulphate, 1 gr. tubes	ea.	—	— .35
Eserine-Pilocarpine, 3 gr. v. ea.		—	— .80
Ether, Acetic	lb.	.50	— .60
Chloric	lb.	.60	— .80
Nitrous Conct	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
U. S. P.	lb.	.44	— .49
U. S. P., 1880	lb.	.44	— .49
Valerianic	oz.	.52	— .62
Washed	lb.	.32	— .37
Ethyl Acetate, U. S. P.	lb.	.55	— .70
Benzoate	lb.	—	— 8.00
Bromide, 1 oz. seal, tube	oz.	—	— .25
Chloride, 10 gm. seal, tube	ea.	—	— .40
Iodide, 1 oz. seal, tube	oz.	—	— .55
Eucaine Hydrochlor.	oz.	—	— 3.50
Eucalyptol, U. S. P.	oz.	.17	— .19
Eucalyptus Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Eudoxine	oz.	—	— 2.10
Eugenol, U. S. P. oz. 35	lb.	—	— 4.50
Euresol	oz.	—	— 2.10
Pro Capillis	oz.	—	— 2.10
Euonymin (Eclec. powd.)	oz.	.40	— .45
Euphorbium	lb.	.35	— .46
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .50
Euphorine	oz.	—	— 1.25
Equinine	½ oz.	—	oz. —
Europhen	oz.	—	— 1.80
*Exalgine	oz.	—	— —
Extract Male Fern	oz.	1.40	— 1.60
Fennel Seed	lb.	.75	— .80
German	lb.	—	— .35
French	lb.	—	— .35
Ferratin	oz.	—	— 1.30
Tablets, 7½ gr. bots. of 50		—	— 1.30
Ferripyrin (Hoechst)	oz.	—	— 1.25
Ferrous Oxalate (Photog.), 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	—	— 1.50
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .15
Flaxseed, cleaned	bbls.	—	—15.00
Less	lb.	.10½	— .13
Ground	lb.	.11	— .14
Foenugreek Seed	lb.	.16	— .18
Ground	lb.	.23	— .25
Formaldehyde	lb.	.20½	— .35
Formosulphite, 1 lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	—	— .50
½-lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	—	— .20
Fuller's Earth	lb.	.05	— .08
Fustic, chips	lb.	.07	— .10
Gaduol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Galangal Root, selected	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Galbanum, strained	lb.	2.00	— 2.75
Gambier	lb.	.20	— .25
Gamboge, blocky	lb.	2.60	— 2.75
Powdered	lb.	2.75	— 2.85
Select, Pipe, bright	lb.	3.05	— 3.15
Garlic, on strings	string	.25	— .30
Gaultheria (see Wintergreen)			
Gelatin, French Coignets	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
German White Gold Label	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
German White Silver Label	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Gelsemin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 5.25
Gelseminine C. P. crystals, Ger. 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 5.00
Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— —
Gelsemium Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Gentian, Root	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
*Nominal.			
Ginger Root, African	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Jamaica, bleached	lb.	.28	— .33
Ground	lb.	.33	— .36
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .38
Ginseng	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate)			
Glucose	lb.	.12	— .15
Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums and bbls. added	lb.	.71	— .72
in cans	lb.	.73	— .74
Less	lb.	.79	— .85
Glycin (developer), 16-oz. bot. incl.	lb.	Nominal	
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .80
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniacal	ozs.	—	oz. 1.00
Goa Powder	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Gold Chloride Acid, Yellow, 15 gr. g.s.v.	doz.	—	— 5.50
Brown, ½-oz. v.	oz.	—	—12.25
Gold and Sodium Chloride, U. S. P., 15 gr. v.	doz.	2.80	— 3.40
Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol)	lb.	1.20	— 1.40
Golden Seal Root	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Powdered	lb.	5.60	— 5.75
Grains of Paradise	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Powdered	lb.	4.60	— 4.85
Grindelia Robusta Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .32
Squarrosa	lb.	.30	— .40
Guaiac, Resin	lb.	.45	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
Wood rasped	lb.	.03	— .06
Guaiacol, liquid	oz.	1.65	— 1.75
Carbonate	oz.	5.00	— 5.25
Phosphite	oz.	—	— 1.75
Salicyl (Guaiac. Salol.)	oz.	—	— 1.60
Valerianate (Geosote)	oz.	—	— 1.34
Guaiaquin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Guarana (Paullinia)	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Powdered	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin)	oz.	.20	— .25
Gutta Percha, crude chips	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Sheet	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Helcosol	oz.	—	— 1.75
Heliotropin	oz.	—	— .32
Hellebore Root white powd.	lb.	.30	— .38
Helmitol	lb.	—	— —
Hemlock Bark crushed	lb.	.15	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Gum	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Hemogallol	oz.	—	— .80
Hemoglobin	oz.	—	— .30
Hemp Seed	lb.	.13	— .15
Hemol	oz.	.80	— .85
Henbane Leaves, Eng.	lb.	—	— —
German	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Powdered	lb.	5.60	— 5.85
Seed	lb.	—	— .40
Henna Leaves	lb.	.35	— .38
Heroin, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .85
Hyd'chl. 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .85
Hexamethylenamine	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Hiera Picra	lb.	—	— .45
Holocain, 1 gm. vials	ea.	—	— .35
Homatropin Alk.	gr.	.54	— .65
Hydrobromide	gr.	.54	— .65
Hydrochloride	gr.	.54	— .65
Salicylate and Sulphate	gr.	.54	— .65
Honey, strained	lb.	.23	— .26
Hops, select (1917)	lb.	.35	— .40
Pressed, ¼ and ½ lb. pkgs.	lb.	.46	— .48
Horehound Leaves	lb.	.30	— .35
Hydracetin	oz.	—	— 2.00
Hydrangea Root	lb.	.22	— .25
Hydrastin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 2.50
Muriate (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 4.25
Sulphate (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 5.00
Hydrastine, Alk., C. P.	oz.	24.00	—26.00
Hydrochloride	oz.	24.00	—26.00
Sulphate	oz.	24.00	—26.00
Hydrastinine Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .55
Hydrazine Sulphate	oz.	—	— .80
Hydroquinone, 1-lb. cans or cartons incl.	lb.	2.55	— 2.62
Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol., Medicinal	lb.	.21	— .30
Sol. Technical	lb.	.15	— .22
Hyoscine Hydrob., 1 gr. v.	gr.	.67	— .78
Hyoscyamin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 3.00
Hyoscyamine, Amorp., 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 3.75
Crystals, white	gr.	.30	— .35
Hydrobromide	gr.	.11	— .12
Hypnone	oz.	—	— 2.15
Hyrgolum (Colloidal Mer'y)	oz.	—	— .85
Iceland Moss	lb.	.32	— .35
Ichthalbin	oz.	—	— 1.20
do Tablets 5 gr. 100 in bot.		—	— 1.40

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Ichthyol	lb.	—	—
Ichthynat	lb.	1.80	— 2.25
Imogen, 1 lb.	lb.	—	—
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .30
Indigo Bengal, true		3.75	— 5.00
Carmine, Dry	oz.	.50	— .56
Insect Powder	lb.	.55	— .65
Pure Uncol'd Dal'm	lb.	.80	— .85
Inulin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.25
Iodine Resublimed	lb.	3.60	— 4.10
Monobromide	oz.	—	— .50
Monochloride	oz.	—	— .75
Trichloride	oz.	—	— .95
Iodipin, 10 p.c.	oz.	—	— —
25 p.c.	oz.	—	— —
Iodoform, cryst. & powd.	lb.	4.35	— 4.90
Deodorized	oz.	.70	— .90
Iodol	oz.	—	— —
Iodothyrine, ¼-oz. vials	oz.	—	— 3.90
Ipecac Root, Carthagena	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Powdered	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
Rio	lb.	3.45	— 3.50
Irish Moss, bleached	lb.	.22	— .25
Irisin (Eclectic Powder)	oz.	.36	— .45
Iron, Acetate, dry	oz.	.14	— .16
Benzoate	oz.	.40	— .50
Bromide	oz.	.18	— .22
Chloride, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	.25	— .30
Citrate, U. S. P.	lb.	.95	— 1.02
and Ammonia, Sol.	lb.	.90	— .98
and Quin. Cit. U. S. P. (12 p.c. Q.) Scales	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Quin. & Strychnine	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Glycerinophosphate, sol.	oz.	—	— 4.60
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.55	— 2.75
Iodide	oz.	.28	— .32
Syrup	lb.	.40	— .45
Nitrate Sol., U. S. P.	lb.	.27	— .30
Oxalate (Ferrous)	oz.	.15	— .17
Oxide (Subcarb.)	lb.	.11	— .18
Red, Saccharated		.50	— .55
Peptonized	lb.	—	— 3.00
Phosphate, gran., lb. bots.	lb.	.85	— .90
U. S. P. Scales	lb.	.85	— .93
Precipitated, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.35	— .40
Protocarb. (Vallet's M)	lb.	.30	— .40
Pyrophosp., Scales Sol.	lb.	.90	— .98
Quevenne's (by hydrn.)	lb.	.58	— .90
Salicylate	oz.	.20	— .30
Sesquichloride	lb.	.30	— .35
Solution	lb.	.09	— .15
Subsulphate	lb.	.27	— .33
Solution (Monsel's)	lb.	.12	— .15
Sulph. (Copperas) 100 lbs.		2.20	— 2.50
Cryst., pure	lb.	.08	— .12
Dried	lb.	.15	— .18
Tartrate & Ammonium	lb.	.80	— .90
and Potass. Scales	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Tersulph., Sol., U. S. P.	lb.	—	— .23
Valerate	lb.	.80	— .90
Isarol, glass bots.	lb.	—	— 3.70
Isinglass, Russian	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
American	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Jaborandi Leaves	lb.	.60	— .70
Jalap Root, selected	lb.	.45	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
Jamaica Dogwood	lb.	—	— .25
Jequirity Seed (Abrus Precatorius)	oz.	.10	— .12
Job's Tears	lb.	.30	— .35
Juglandin (Resinoid)	oz.	.36	— .45
Juniper Berries	lb.	.12	— .15
Kamala	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Powdered	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Purified	lb.	—	— 2.25
Kaolin	lb.	.07	— .09
Kava Kava	lb.	.26	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.72	— .80
Kola Nuts, small and large	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .50
Kousso powdered	lb.	.65	— .75
Lactucarium	lb.	8.50	— 9.00
Lactophenin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Ladies' Slipper Root	lb.	.40	— .47
Lanoline	lb.	—	— —
Anhydrous	lb.	—	— —
Lanum, "Merck"		—	— .65
Anhydrous	lb.	—	— .70
(See also Adeps Lanae)			
Larkspur Seed	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .50
Lavender Flowers	lb.	.40	— .45
Extra	lb.	.45	— .50
Hand picked	lb.	.55	— .60
Lead Acetate (sugar)	lb.	.24	— .35
Carbonate, Medicinal	lb.	.55	— .60
Chloride	lb.	.75	— .85
Lead Chromate, pure fused	lb.	—	— 1.10
Iodide, powdered	oz.	.22	— .25
Nitrate	lb.	.28	— .32
Oleate, 10 p.c.	oz.	.20	— .25
Lecithin	oz.	—	— 2.00
Leeches, best Swedish	ea.	.18	— .20
Lemon Peel Ribbons	lb.	.20	— .25
Ground	lb.	.20	— .25
Lenigallol	oz.	—	— .85
Levulose, cryst.	oz.	—	— —
Licorice, Y & S ⅛s	lb.	.44½	— .52
Corigliano	lb.	—	— —
Mass, Spanish	lb.	.60	.. .65
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Root, Russian, cut	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Powdered	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Root, Spanish, bundles	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Lilacine	oz.	.75	— .90
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk	lb.	.06½	— .11
Assort., 1, ½ and ¼-lb.	lb.	.12	— .16
Lime Sulphurated, U. S. P.	lb.	.45	— .50
Litharge	lb.	.17	— .20
Lithium, Acetate	oz.	—	— .23
Benzoate	oz.	.45	— .50
Benzo-salicylate	lb.	—	— 2.85
Bitartrate	oz.	—	— .30
Bromide	lb.	—	— 3.20
Carbonate	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Chloride	oz.	—	— .28
Citrate	lb.	2.60	— 2.70
Glycerophosphate	oz.	—	— —
Iodide	oz.	—	— .48
Salicylate	lb.	3.15	— 3.35
Lobelia Herb	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Seed (cleaned)	lb.	.36	— .38
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Lobelin (Resinoid)	oz.	.70	— 1.10
Lodestone	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
London-Purple	lb.	.20	— .30
Lovage Root, sel., white	lb.	90	— 1.00
Seed	lb.	.60	— .70
Lupulin	lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Lycetol	oz.	—	— 4.25
Lycopodium	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Mace, whole	lb.	.80	— .90
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.45	— .50
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Magnesia, Calcined, See Oxide, heavy.			
Magnesium, Benzoate	oz.	—	— .45
Carbonate, U. S. P. 4 ozs.		.41	— .50
2-oz.	lb.	.42	— .51
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	— .33
Hypophosphite, pure	lb.	2.35	— 2.50
Iodide	oz.	—	— .42
Lactate	oz.	—	— .25
Metal, Powdered	oz.	.57	— .65
Ribbon	oz.	.75	— .95
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .40
Oxide, yellow, pure	lb.	—	— .50
Technical	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Powdered, U. S. P.	lb.	.40	— .42
Technical, kegs	lb.	—	— .19
Bbls.	lb.	—	— .17
Ponderous, U. S. P.	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Technical	lb.	.90	— .95
Peroxide	lb.	2.45	— 2.60
Phosphate, pure	oz.	.06	— .08
Salicylate	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Sulphate (Sal. Epsom)	lb.	.05	— .10
C. P. Crystals	lb.	.20	— .25
Dried	lb.	.20	— .30
Malva Flowers large	lb.	—	— —
Blue, small	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Manaca Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Mandrake Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .25
Manganese, Bromide	oz.	—	— .40
Carbonate, cryst., med.	oz.	—	— .10
Chloride, cryst	lb.	.70	— .75
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	— .36
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Iodide	oz.	—	— .42
Lactate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxide black powder	lb.	.15	— .20
Peptonized	lb.	3.00	— 4.50
Peroxide, pure	lb.	.60	— .65
Sulph., pure crys.	lb.	.60	— .65
Manna, flake large	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Small	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Sorts	lb.	.85	— .90
Marjoram Leaves	lb.	.28	— .65
Mastic	lb.	.80	— .85
Matico leaves	lb.	.35	— .45
Menthol, cryst.	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Mercury	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Ammon., pure precip.	lb.	2.45	— 2.75
Bichloride (cor. sub.)	lb.	1.90	— 2.20
Powdered	lb.	1.90	— 2.10
Bisulphate	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Mercury, Cyanide	lb.	—	— 5.65
Chloride Mild (cal'l)	lb.	2.10	— 2.30
Iodide, green, Proft.	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Red, (Pre.) Biniodide	lb.	5.00	— 5.15
Nitrate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxide, Red (red pre.)	lb.	2.26	— 2.30
Yellow	oz.	—	— .26
Salicylate	oz.	.22	— .25
Sulphate (Turp. M'l)	lb.	3.40	— 3.55
Sulphocyanate	lb.	3.50	— 3.65
Mercury with Chalk (by succussion)	lb.	1.08	— 1.15
Mesotan (25 oz. .42)	oz.	—	— .47
Metacarbol (devel.), 4-oz.	oz.	—	— —
1-oz.	oz.	1.00	— 1.10
Methylene, Blue	oz.	1.10	— 1.20
Metol (developer), 16 oz.	oz.	—	— —
Millet Seed	lb.	.07	— .10
German	lb.	—	— —
Monomethyl-Para-amido-Phenol (chem. ident. with metol)	oz.	—	— 3.50
Morphine, Acet. ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	15.85	—16.10
Alkaloid, pure ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	18.70	—19.70
Hydrobromide, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	15.85	—16.10
Hydrochloride, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	15.85	—16.10
Meconate	oz.	—	—16.80
Sulphate, 1-oz. v.	oz.	16.30	—16.50
⅛-oz. vial	oz.	16.55	—16.80
Valerate, ¼-oz. v.	oz.	—	— —
Mullein, Flow., 1-lb. cans	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Powdered	lb.	2.20	— 2.60
Musk Root	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Seed	lb.	.45	— .50
Mustard Seed, black	lb.	.25	— .30
Ground	lb.	.26	— .33
White	lb.	.20	— .22
Ground	lb.	.35	— .40
Myricin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— .60
Myrrh (Gum-Resin)	lb.	.55	— .60
Naphthalene, flake or balls	lb.	.14	— .16
Napthol, Alpha	lb.	—	— 3.50
Beta, resubm.	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Beta, Benzoate	oz.	—	— .90
Narcotine, pure ⅛-oz.	ea.	—	— .25
Nerol (Identical with Amidol), 1-oz.	oz.	—	— .30
Nickel and Ammon. Sul.	lb.	.19	— .21
Acetate	oz.	—	— .15
Bromide	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride	lb.	—	— 1.00
Iodide	oz.	—	— 1.70
Sulphate	lb.	—	— .27
Nirvanin	oz.	—	— 3.50
Nitro Glycerin 1 p.c. sol.	oz.	—	— .20
Novaspirin	oz.	—	— —
25-oz. lots	oz.	—	— —
Tablets, 100s		—	— —
Novocain	oz.	—	— —
Hydrochl (Hoechst,) 5 gram vials	ea.	—	— —
Nutgalls	lb.	.55	— .60
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .70
Nutmegs	lb.	.45	— .50
Extra large	80 to lb.	.50	— .55
Nux Vomica	lb.	.15	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Oil, Almond, bitter	lb.	15.75	—16.25
Without acid	lb.	16.00	—16.50
Almonds, sweet	lb.	1.17	— 1.30
Amber, crude, dark	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Rectified	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Angelica	oz.	—	— —
Aniseed, Star	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Bay	lb.	3.50	— 4.25
Benne (Sesame), American Bbls. or less	gal.	3.00	— 3.75
Bergamot	lb.	7.25	— 7.50
Birch, Black (Betula)	lb.	3.00	— 3.15
Birch Tar Crude	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Refined	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Cade	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Cajuput, bottles	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Camphor	lb.	.30	— .35
Capsicum	oz.	—	— .50
Caraway	lb.	8.75	— 9.00
Cassia	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Castor, American	lb.	.31	— .37
Cedar Leaves, pure	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Wood	lb.	.28	— .35
Celery	oz.	2.00	— 2.10
Chaulmoogra	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Cherry Laurel	oz.	—	— .75
Cinnamon, Ceylon	oz.	1.50	— 1.75
Citronella	lb.	.70	— .80
Cloves	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Cocoanut	lb.	.25	— .50
Cod Liver, Newfoundland	gal.	3.40	— 3.50
Norwegian	gal.	4.70	— 4.80
Bbls	ea.	125.00	128.00
Martin's	bbls.	—	135.00

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Oil, Copaiba, pure	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Coriander	oz.	1.40	— 1.50
Cottonseed, yel. & wh.	gal.	1.60	— 1.65
Croton	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Cubeb	lb.	8.00	— 8.35
Cumin	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Dill	oz.	.45	— .50
Erigeron, true	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Fennel Seed, pure	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Eucalyptus	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Fusel, Crude	gal.	6.25	— 6.50
Pure	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Gaultheria Leaf	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Geranium, Rose	lb.	16.50	—18.50
Turkish	lb.	14.50	—15.00
Ginger	oz.	.55	— .60
Gingergrass	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Haarlem, Dutch	doz.	—	— .85
Sylvester's	doz.	3.00	— 3.25
Hemlock	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Henbane	lb.	—	— 1.50
Juniper Berries	lb.	19.00	—20.00
Wood Comp'd	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Lard	gal.	2.20	— 2.30
Lavender, Mitcham	oz.	—	— —
Flowers	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Garden, French	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Spike	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Lemon	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Lemongrass	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Limes, expressed	lb.	3.40	— 3.50
Distilled	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Linseed, boiled	gal.	1.28	— 1.44
Raw	gal.	1.27	— 1.43
Lobelia	oz.	—	— .75
Mace, distilled	lb.	3.25	— 4.00
Expressed	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Male Fern, Ethereal	oz.	1.45	— 1.55
Mustard, artificial	oz.	1.60	— 1.80
Essential	oz.	2.00	— 2.15
Musk	oz.	27.00	—28.00
Neatsfoot	gal.	1.85	— 2.00
Neroli, Bigarade, best	oz.	4.50	— 4.70
Petale, extra	oz.	5.25	— 5.50
Nutmeg	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Olive Lucca, Cream, ½-gal., and 1-gal. cans	gal.	3.50	— 3.60
3 and 6 gal. cans	gal.	3.25	— 3.35
Malaga	gal.	2.65	— 2.85
Pompeian	gal.	3.50	— 3.80
Orange, bitter	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Sweet	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Origanum, mixture	lb.	.35	— .90
Palm Lagos	lb.	.16	— .20
Kernel	lb.	.35	— .40
Paraffin, Domestic	gal.	1.40	— 1.50
Light	gal.	—	— —
Russian	gal.	—	— —
Patchouli	oz.	2.25	— 2.50
Peach Kernels	lb.	.75	— .80
Peanut	gal.	1.85	— 1.90
Pennyroyal	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
Pepper, black (Oleoresin, U. S. P.)	lb.	—	— —
Peppermint, N. Y.	lb.	3.60	— 4.00
Hotchkiss	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Western	lb.	3.60	— 4.00
Petit Grain	oz.	.75	— .85
Pimenta	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Pine Needles	lb.	1.10	— 1.70
Rape Seed	gal.	2.00	— 2.10
Rhodinol	oz.	—	— 4.00
Rhodium	oz.	.30	— .40
Rose, Kissanlik	oz.	27.50	—28.00
Artificial	oz.	3.50	— 4.00
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Trieste	lb.	.75	— .90
Rosin	gal.	.40	— .76
Rue, pure	oz.	.50	— .60
Sage	oz.	—	— .40
Salad, Union Oil Co.	gal.	1.60	— 1.65
Sandalwood, English	lb.	14.00	—15.00
West Indian	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Sassafras	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Savin	lb.	7.25	— 7.50
Spearmint, pure	lb.	5.25	— 5.50
Sperm, winter, bleached	gal.	1.70	— 1.80
Spruce	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Tansy	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Tar, U.S.P.	gal.	.60	— .70
Thyme, commercial	lb.	.60	— .70
Red, No. 1	lb.	1.55	— 1.65
White	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Whale	gal.	.70	— .75
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Heavy, true, f. grapes	lb.	5.50	— 6.50
Wintergreen	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Synthetic	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	8.75	— 9.00
Wormwood, Amer., good	lb.	8.25	— 8.50
Ylang Ylang, true	oz.	1.20	— 1.25
Ointment, Citrine	lb.	.83	— .90
Iodine	lb.	—	— 1.00
Mercurial, ½ mercury	lb.	1.45	— 1.60
1-3 Mercury	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Zinc Oxide	lb.	—	— .50
Opium (Natural)	lb.	30.00	—32.00
Granulated	lb.	32.00	—35.00
U. S. P. Powdered	lb.	32.00	—35.00
Orange Flowers	lb.	1.30	— 1.45
Peel, Curacao	lb.	.20	— .25
Orphol	oz.	—	— —
Orris, Florentine	lb.	.34	— .35
Select Finger	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Verona	lb.	.20	— .25
Orthoform	oz.	—	— 3.75
Ortol (developer), 16-oz. bottles incl.	lb.	Nominal	
1-oz.	oz.	—	— .80
Ortol Bisulphate, tubes	set	—	— .50
Ovaraden	oz.	—	— 1.10
Ovarin	oz.	5.00	— 5.35
Oxgall, purified, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 2.00
Palladium Dichloride, 15 gr v.ea.		—	— 2.50
Pancreatin, U. S. P.	oz.	.30	— .40
Paprika pods, Hungarian	lb.	.65	— .70
Paraffin	lb.	.16	— .20
Paraform	oz.	.14	— .18
Paraldehyde U S P.	lb.	—	— 3.00
Paramidophenol (Hydrochloride) 1-oz. c.c. v. incl.	oz.	—	— —
Pareira Brava Root	lb.	.50	— .55
Paris Green	lb.	.55	— .58
Parsley Seed	lb.	.28	— .33
Patchouli Leaves	lb.	.50	— .55
Pelletierine Sulphate, 15 gr.v.ea.		—	— 1.75
Tannate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Pellitory Root	lb.	.45	— .60
Pennyroyal, Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Pepper, black, clean sift	lb.	.32	— .37
White	lb.	.40	— .45
Peppermint Herb, Germ.	lb.	.70	— .75
Leaves, pressed, ozs.	lb.	.25	— .35
Persian Berries	lb.	.45	— .55
Petroleum, U. S. P., white	lb.	.21	— .27
Phenacetin (Bayer)	oz.	—	— 2.40
do (L. & F.)	oz.	—	— 2.40
Pheno-bromate	oz.	—	— 2.00
Phenol-bismuth	oz.	—	— .80
Phenolphthalein	oz.	1.00	— 1.20
Phosphorus, Amorphous	lb.	2.20	— 2.36
Photol	oz.	—	— 4.00
Pichi Herb	lb.	.22	— .25
Pilocarpine, Alk., pure	gr.	.10	— .12
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .10
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .40
Nitrate	gr.	.07	— .08
Salicylate, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .10
Pink Root, true	lb.	.55	— .60
Piperidine	oz.	—	— 1.00
Piperin	oz.	1.00	— 1.20
Piperazine 10 grm. vial		—	— 3.00
Pipsissewa Leaves	lb.	.32	— .45
Pitch, Burgundy	lb.	.10	— .12
Plaster, calcined	bbl.	2.90	— 2.95
True, dentist's, sifted	bbl.	4.25	— 4.50
Platinite Ammonium Chloro, 15-gr. vials	ea.	1.80	— 2.00
Platinite Potassium Chlor., 15 gr. vials	ea.	2.00	— 2.20
Pleurisy Root	lb.	.25	— .30
Plumbago, C. P.	oz.	.50	— .60
Podophyllin (Resin)	lb.	4.90	— 5.20
Poke Berries	lb.	.20	— .22
Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Poppy Heads	lb.	.60	— .70
Seed blue (Maw)	lb.	.85	— .90
White	lb.	.36	— .38
Potassa, Caustic, com.	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
White sticks	lb.	2.10	— 2.50
Potassium Acetate	lb.	1.65	— 1.80
Arsenate	oz.	.12	— .15
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .15
Benzoate	oz.	.30	— .45
Bicarbonate	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Bichromate	lb.	.65	— .70
Bisulphate, cryst.	lb.	—	— .80
C. P.	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Bisulphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.80
Bitartrate (Cream Tartar) pure and powdered	lb.	.51	— .55
Borate	lb.	—	— .90
Potassium Bromide	lb.	1.45	— 1.65
Carbonate tech.(Pearl Ash)	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
U. S. P.	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Refined (Sal Tartar)	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Chlorate	lb.	.57	— .70
Granulated	lb.	.78	— .85
Powdered	lb.	.58	— .71
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Citrate	lb.	1.95	— 2.05
Cyanide	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Fluoride	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.27	— .30
Hypophosphite	lb.	3.30	— 3.45
Iodide	lb.	3.00	— 3.15
Iodate	oz.	—	— .35
Lactate 75-80 p.c.	lb.	—	— 2.80
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	— .24
Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b. 9 lb.		1.50	— 1.80
Nitrate	lb.	.40	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.36	— .41
C. P.	lb.	.50	— .60
Permanganate	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— .32
C. P.	lb.	—	— —
Prussiate, red	lb.	3.75	— 4.25
Yellow	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Salicylate	oz.	.20	— .25
Sulphate	lb.	.88	— .93
Sulphide	lb.	1.10	— 1.40
C. P.	lb.	.90	— 1.15
Tartrate, Powdered (Soluble Tartar)	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Prickly Ash Bark	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.32	— .37
Berries	lb.	.25	— .30
Protargol	oz.	1.25	— 1.35
Pulsatilla Herb	lb.	4.20	— 5.00
Pumpkin Seed	lb.	.20	— .25
Pyoktanin Blue	oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Pyridine	oz.	—	— .25
Pyramidon	oz.	—	— 2.30
Pyrocatechin Resublimed	oz.	—	— .80
Quassia, rasped	lb.	.12	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.17	— .20
Quebracho Bark	lb.	.45	— .50
Queen of Meadow Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Quince Seed	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Quinidine, Alk., cryst.	oz.	.82	— 1.00
Sulph.	oz.	.47	— .57
Quinine, Alkaloid	oz.	—	— 1.69
Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.86
Arsenate	oz.	—	— 1.65
Arsenite	oz.	—	— 1.65
Benzoate	oz.	—	— —
Bisulphate	oz.	—	— .95
Carbolate	oz.	—	— —
Citrate	oz.	—	— 1.53
Glycerophosphate	oz.	—	— 2.53
Hydrobromide	oz.	—	— 1.47
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	— 1.47
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	— 1.65
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— 1.49
Phosphate	oz.	—	— —
Lactate	oz.	—	— 1.66
Salicylate	oz.	—	— 1.39
Sulphate, 100-oz. tins	oz.	.85	— .86
5-oz. cans	oz.	.90	— .95
1-oz. cans	oz.	.95	— 1.00
Valerate	oz.	—	— —
Rape Seed, English	lb.	.13	— .18
German	lb.	—	— —
Raspberries, dried	lb.	.65	— .70
Red Saunders	lb.	.16	— .20
Rennet, powder	oz.	—	— .75
Resin, common	lb.	.08	— .10
Good, strained, per 280 lbs.		8.00	— 8.25
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .18
Resor-Bisnol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Resorcin, pure white	oz.	1.00	— 1.15
Rhatany Root	lb.	.20	— .25
Rhamin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.00
Rhodol (developer) 1-lb. bottles incl.	lb.	—	— —
1-oz.	oz.	—	— —
Rhubarb, Canton	lb.	.55	— .85
Clippings	lb.	.35	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.75	— 1.15
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.41½	— .47
Rodinal (Developer), 16-oz. bot. incl.	lb.	—	— —
3-oz. bottle incl.	ea.	—	— .75
Rose Leaves, pale	lb.	.90	— 1.20
Red	lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	.55	— .60
Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Rotten Stone	lb.	.07	— .10
Rubidium Bromide	oz.	—	— 1.75
Iodide, 1-oz. v.	ea.	2.00	— 2.25

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Saccharin	oz.	—	— 4.00
Saffron, Amer. (safflower)	lb.	.70	— .75
Spanish true Valencia	lb.	12.50	—13.00
Sage Leaves	lb.	.30	— .40
Domestic	lb.	.50	— .60
Sajodin Tabs.	vial	.75	— .90
St. John's Bread	lb.	.12	— .15
Salicin	oz.	1.50	— 1.60
Saliformin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Salipyrin	oz.	—	— .80
Salol	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Salophen	tube	1.50	— 1.80
Saloquinine	oz.	—	— 1.25
Saltpeter (See Pot. Nitrate)			
Sandalwood	lb.	.50	— .55
Ground	lb.	.60	— .65
Sandarac, Gum, clean	lb.	.60	— .70
Sanguinarin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.00
Santonin	oz.	2.95	— 3.05
Saponin crude	lb.	—	— 4.80
Sarsaparilla Root, Hon., cut	lb.	.75	— .80
Mexican cut	lb.	.65	— .70
Powdered	lb.	.75	— .80
Bark	lb.	.17	— .22
Sassafras, Pith	oz.	.18	— .20
Satrapol	oz.	—	— .40
Saw Palmetto Berries	lb.	.18	— .20
Scammony, Resin	oz.	.25	— .30
Scarlet Red, Biebrich, Med'l	oz.	—	— 2.25
Scopolamine Hydrobromide, 15 gr. vial	ea.	3.50	— 3.75
Hydrochloride 5 gr. v.	ea.	.75	— 1.00
Senecin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.50
Senega Root	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	.36	— .41
Senna Leaves Alexandria	lb.	.75	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Tinnevelly select	lb.	.35	— .40
Senna Pods	lb.	.25	— .30
Senol Solution 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	— —
3-oz.	oz.	—	— —
Sepia, True	oz.	—	— .45
Serpentaria (Va. Snake Root)	lb.	.60	— .70
Silver Chloride	oz.	1.00	— 1.07
Citrate	oz.	—	— 1.15
Cyanide	oz.	1.15	— 1.20
Iodide	oz.	—	— 1.19
Lactate	oz.	—	— 1.00
Nitrate, cryst.	oz.	.86	— .91
Fused Cones	oz.	1.05	— 1.07
Nucleinate	oz.	.60	— .65
Oxide	oz.	1.20	— 1.30
Simaruba, Bark of Root	lb.	.70	— .75
Skullcap Leaves	lb.	.32	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.29	— .34
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	— .25
Smilacin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 3.00
Snakeroot, Canada	lb.	.35	— .45
Soap, Castile, green	lb.	.20	— .22
Mottled, genuine	lb.	.20	— .22
White Conti's	lb.	.38	— .45
Soft, green	lb.	.20	— .25
Soap, Castile, green	lb.	.30	— .35
Cut	lb.	.23	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Soap, Castile, green	lb.	.30	— .35
Caustic, pure (by alcohol) stks		.80	— .85
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.20	— .25
Arsenate	lb.	.40	— .75
Arsenite, pure	lb.	.70	— .75
Benzoate	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Bicarbonate	lb.	.03	— .07
Bichromate	lb.	.40	— .45
C. P., powdered	oz.	.08	— .10
Bitartrate	lb.	.80	— .90
Cacodylate, 1 oz.	ea.	2.90	— 3.00
Bromide	lb.	.50	— .55
Carbon (Sal Soda)	lb.	.02½—	.04
C. P., cryst., U. S. P.	lb.	.13	— .19
Dried purified	lb.	.16	— .18
Granulated	lb.	.02½—	.04
Chlorate	lb.	.55	— .65
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.15	— .18
Cinnamate	oz.	.60	— .70
Citrate	lb.	.80	— .85
Cyanide	lb.	.40	— .55
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c.	oz.	.18	— .22
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Hyposulphite, cryst.	lb.	.04	— .06
Kegs, 112 lbs.	lb.	.02½—	.03
Granular	lb.	.02¾—	.06
Iodide (oz. .37-.40)	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	— .25
Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b. 9	lb.	—	— .70
Nitrate	lb.	.17	— .20
Nitrite	lb.	—	— .90
Oxalate	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Perborate	lb.	.55	— .60
Permanganate	lb.	—	— 5.85
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Sodium Phosphate, cryst.	lb.	.14	— .15
Pure, cryst.	lb.	.10	— .14
Recrystalized	lb.	.16	— .17
Dried	lb.	.26	— .28
Phosphomolybdate	oz.	.47	— .55
Salicylate	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
From Oil Wintergreen	lb.	4.25	— 5.00
Silicate, dry	lb.	.14	— .16
Liquid	lb.	.08	— .10
Silicofluoride	oz.	—	— .15
Succinate	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Sulphate (Sal. Glauber)	lb.	.04	— .05
Pure cryst.	lb.	.08	— .12
Dry	lb.	.08	— .12
Sulphide	lb.	.30	— .35
Sulphite, cryst.	lb.	.12	— .17
Pure, dried (Anhydrous)	lb.	.24	— .27
Tungstate, 1-lb. c.b. 8	lb.	1.00	— 1.60
Valerate	oz.	—	— .75
and Potassium Tartrate (Rochelle Salt)	lb.	.34	— .44
Spartein, Sulph.	oz.	7.50	— 7.75
Spearmint Leaves, ozs.	lb.	.34	— .36
Spermaceti, cakes	lb.	.36	— .38
Spikenard Root	lb.	.35	— .40
Spruce Gum	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Extra	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Spirit, Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	— .95
Aromatic	lb.	.85	— .90
Ether, comp.	lb.	2.20	— 2.40
Nitrous, U.S.P.	lb.	.85	— .90
Spirits Turpentine	lb.	.57	— .67
Squawvine Root	lb.	.46	— .58
Squill Root, white	lb.	.20	— .24
Starch, iodized	lb.	—	— 4.20
Stavesacre, seed	lb.	.50	— .60
Stillingia Root	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .30
Storax, liquid	lb.	—	— 7.00
Stovain, ¼-oz.	doz.	—	— 9.00
½-oz.	doz.	—	—16.00
Stramonium Leaves	lb.	.40	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .50
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.38	— .43
Seed	lb.	.20	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .28
Strontium Acetate	oz.	.10	— .12
Bromide	lb.	.80	— .90
Carbonate	lb.	.55	— .60
Chloride	lb.	.40	— .60
Iodide	oz.	.24	— .28
Lactate	oz.	.18	— .22
Nitrate, dry	lb.	.33	— .40
Granular, C. P.	lb.	—	— —
Peroxide (Hydrated)	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Salicylate	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Strophanthus Seed, brown	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Green	lb.	2.30	— 2.50
Powdered	lb.	2.35	— 2.50
Strychnine, Acetate, ⅛th	oz.	2.25	— 2.38
Alk., pow'd., ⅛th-oz. v.	oz.	2.10	— 2.15
Arsenate	oz.	—	— 2.35
Arsenite	oz.	—	— 2.35
Glycerophosphate, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	— 3.35
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	— 2.75
Nitrate, ⅛th oz. v.	oz.	—	— 2.35
Phosphate	oz.	—	— 2.35
Sulphate, ⅛th oz. v.	oz.	—	— 1.85
Sublamine, S. & G.	oz.	—	— .50
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
1-lb. cartons	lb.	.57	— .62
Sulfonal, Bayer	oz.	—	— 1.35
L. & F.	oz.	—	— 1.00
Sulphonmethane, U. S. P.	oz.	1.00	— 1.06
Sulphonethylmeth, U. S. P.	oz.	1.25	— 1.35
Sulphothyol	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Sulphur Chloride	lb.	—	— .50
Flowers	lb.	.09	— .11
Iodide	oz.	.28	— .32
Lac, precipitated	lb.	.70	— .80
Roll	lb.	.06	— .07
Washed	lb.	.11	— .13
Sumac bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Summer Savory Leaves	lb.	.35	— .40
Sunflower Seeds	lb.	.07½—	.12
Talcum powder	lb.	.06½—	.09
Purified	lb.	.16	— .20
Tamarinds	kegs	4.25	— 4.50
Tannalbin	oz.	—	— .85
Tannoform	oz.	—	— .50
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	1.00	— 1.10
No. Carolina, pt. cans	doz.	—	— 1.25
Tartar Emetic	lb.	.85	— .90
Terebene (Optic. inact.)	lb.	—	— .75
Terpin Hydrate, 1-lb. car	lb.	.60	— .65
Terpinol	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Thallium Acetate, 15 gr. v.	ea	—	— .35
Thalline sulphate	oz.	7.50	— 8.00
Theobromine	oz.	—	— 2.00
Theocin	oz.	—	— 2.70
Theophorin	oz.	—	— .75
Thiosinamine	lb.	—	— —
1-oz. c.v. inc.	oz.	—	— 2.00
Thiocarbamide	oz.	—	— 1.60
Thiocol	oz.	—	— 1.68
Thyme herb	lb.	.20	— .26
Thymol	lb.	22.75	—23.50
Iodide, U.S.P.	lb.	19.80	—21.00
Thyroids	lb.	—	—16.00
Tilia Flowers no leaves	lb.	.55	— .65
With leaves	lb.	.40	— .50
Tin, Chloride, pure	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Oxide, pure	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Toluene	lb.	—	— .50
Tolypyrin	oz.	—	— 1.25
Tormentilla Root	lb.	.40	— .50
Triphenin	oz.	—	— .50
Tragacanth Aleppe, extra	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Aleppe, No. 1	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Powdered	lb.	2.45	— 2.85
Turpentine, Chian, gen.	oz.	.45	— .50
Venice, true clopdy	lb.	4.00	— 4.10
Artificial	lb.	.18	— .20
Turkey Corn Root	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Turmeric, powdered	lb.	.16	— .20
Unicorn Root, true	lb.	.28	— .35
False	lb.	.40	— .45
Uran, Acetate, 1-oz. g.s.v.7	oz.	—	— .40
1-lb.	lb.	—	— 6.00
Chlor., 1-oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— .45
Nitrate, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	—	— 9.00
1-oz. g.s.b. 7	oz.	—	— .40
Sulph, 1-oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— .50
Uva Ursi	lb.	.15	— .20
Valerian Root, English	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Belgian	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Powdered	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Vanillin	oz.	.70	— .80
Veratrine	oz.	—	— —
Sulphate	oz.	2.40	— 2.50
Veratrum Viride, Root	lb.	.15	— .20
Verdigris, pow'd, pure	lb.	.45	— .50
Veronal	oz.	—	— 4.20
Tablets, 5 gr. 10's	tube	—	— .60
	100s	—	— 5.00
Vervain Root	lb.	.28	— .35
Violet Flowers	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Wahoo, Bark of Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Bark of Tree	lb.	.25	— .35
Walnut Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Water Pepper	lb.	.20	— .25
Wax, Bay	lb.	.60	— .63
Bees, yellow	lb.	.63	— .65
Carnauba, No. 1	lb.	.70	— .75
Japan	lb.	.30	— .35
White Hellebore Root	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .30
White Pine Bark	lb.	.15	— .20
Whiting	lb.	.03	— .03½
Wild Cherry Bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Ground	lb.	.14	— .18
Willow Bark, black	lb.	—	— .18
White	lb.	—	— .25
Wintergreen Leaves	lb.	.20	— .26
Winter's Bark	lb.	.65	— .75
Witch Hazel. Extract double Distilled	gal.	1.50	— 1.75
Barrels	gal.	1.25	— 1.35
Witch Hazel Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Wormseed (Chenopodium)	lb.	.16	— .18
Levant (Santonica)	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Wormwood Herb	lb.	.25	— .30
Xeroform	lb.	—	— 1.50
Yellow Dock Root	lb.	.18	— .22
Zinc, Acetate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.55	— .63
Benzoate	oz.	.90	— 1.00
Bromide	oz.	.20	— .25
Chloride, fused	lb.	.70	— .90
Granulated	lb.	.50	— .60
Iodide	oz.	.28	— .32
Metallic C. P.	lb.	.45	— .90
Gran., free from As.	lb.	.60	— 1.00
Hypophosphite	oz.	.30	— .35
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— —
Oxide, American	lb.	.50	— .60
Eng. Hubbuck's	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Peroxide	lb.	3.40	— 3.60
Phenate	oz.	—	— .25
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	.80	— .90
Permanganate	oz.	—	— .45
Phosphate	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Phosphide	oz.	.30	— .40
Salicylate	oz.	—	— —
Stearate	lb.	—	— .65
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.08	— .10
C. P.	lb.	.21	— .25
Valerate	lb.	—	—13.00
	oz.	—	— 1.00

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from Oct. 13 to Oct. 20—Exports for month of August

Imports

ACIDS—
96,204 pounds carbolic
18,200 pounds oxalic.

ALIZARIN—
2,240 pounds

ALUM—
60,000 pounds

ALBUMEN—
2,100 pounds

AMMONIA—
73,025 pounds

ARGOLS—
200,237 pounds
1,125,652 pounds
962,477 pounds

BALSAM COPAIBA—
2,180 pounds
8,000 pounds
10,650 pounds

BARK—
33,995 pounds cinchona
90,400 pounds cinchona

BAY RUM—
520 gallons Porto Rican

BEANS—
3,843 pounds vanilla
2,535 pounds vanilla
282 pounds vanilla
27,062 pounds vanilla
46,500 pounds vanilla
12,890 bushels castor
10,209 bushels castor
2,541 bushels castor
26,000 pounds tonka
4,300 pounds tonka
8,200 pounds vanilla
10,200 pounds vanilla

BISMUTH—
1,575 pounds

CAMPHOR, CRUDE—
19,204 pounds
1,403 pounds

CAMPHOR, REFINED—
165,000 pounds

CASEIN—
64,500 pounds

CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS—
11,200 pounds
600 pounds

COPRA—
537,720 pounds
160,320 pounds
75,120 pounds
238,800 pounds
349,160 pounds

CUTTLEFISH BONE—
5,200 pounds
2,800 pounds

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—
202,532 pounds gambier
1,202,630 pounds, Straits Settlements
46 tons mangrove
3 tons mangrove
5 tons mangrove
12,203 pounds natural indigo
17,039 pounds natural indigo
198,530 pounds synthetic indigo
103,600 pounds gambier
18,565 pounds indigo
5,860 pounds orchil liquor

DYE WOODS—
25 tons
179 tons

ERGOT—
7,875 pounds

ESSENTIAL OILS—
2,500 pounds
1,650 pounds
1,850 pounds
6,100 pounds
4,650 pounds
3,650 pounds

FLOWERS, VARIOUS—
7,600 pounds

GELATIN—
6,944 pounds
13,075 pounds
2,630 pounds

GLYCERIN, CRUDE—
84,358 pounds
35,225 pounds
788 pounds

GUARANA—
3,157 pounds

GUMS—
8,385 pounds chicle
31,913 pounds chicle
4,900 pounds aloes
113,720 pounds arabic
2,750 pounds gamboge
217,650 pounds grass tree

HERBS—
1,900 pounds various
3,300 pounds various

IODINE—
22,496 pounds
1,500 pounds

IRON OXIDE—
100,040 pounds
144,620 pounds
3,150 pounds

LACTARENE—
160,936 pounds
1,031,493 pounds

LEAVES—
7,580 pounds sage
4,000 pounds digitalis
5,800 pounds laurel
5,520 pounds bay
3,000 pounds stramonium

LIME CITRATE—
418,441 pounds
26,890 pounds

LOGWOOD—
198 tons

MEDICINAL & MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—
200 pounds drugs
500 pounds medicine

OILS—
13,317 pounds, cocoanut
1,911,315 pounds cocoanut
56,100 pounds cottonseed
27,233 pounds olive
337,322 pounds palm
29,970 pounds soya bean
34,904 gallons peanut
10,635 gallons peanut
61,225 pounds lemon
77 pounds lemon
550 pounds bay
1,000 pounds cajuput
42,000 pounds citronella
14,700 pounds citronella
1,500 gallons Norwegian codliver
4,500 gallons Newfoundland codliver
18,250 pounds palm

OPIUM—
2,800 pounds
1,900 pounds
2,500 pounds

POTASSIUM BICARBONATE—
1,000 pounds

POTASSIUM CARBONATE—
35,784 pounds
77,769 pounds

POTASSIUM CYANIDE—
2,177 pounds

POTASSIUM MURIATE—
127 tons
46 tons

POTASSIUM SULPHATE—
8 tons

QUEBRACHO WOOD—
1,780,367 pounds
1,273 tons

QUININE—
81,500 ounces, sulphate

ROOTS—
400 pounds licorice
101,424 pounds licorice
11,045 pounds licorice
6,500 pounds orris
15,000 pounds licorice
9,200 pounds dandelion
150 pounds arrow
19,600 pounds gentian

SANDALWOOD—
32,400 pounds

SEED—
71,300 pounds cumin
2,450 pounds quince
14,500 bushels flaxseed
95,148 bushels flaxseed
133,625 pounds coriander

SHELLAC—
113,743 pounds

SOAP, CASTILE—
32,000 pounds
215,850 pounds
200 pounds
31,000 pounds

SODIUM CYANIDE—
3,360 pounds

SODIUM NITRATE—
65,674 tons

SPICES—
148,886 pounds cassia
585,972 pounds cassia
223,440 pounds cassia
16,423 pounds cassia
3,253 pounds cassia
36,991 pounds cassia
15,000 pounds cassia
28,000 pounds cloves
8,330 pounds mace
11,390 pounds mace
13,300 pounds nutmegs
8,420 pounds, nutmegs
147,220 pounds nutmegs

SUMAC—
773,640 pounds

TALC—
100,000 pounds

TAMARINDS—
28,000 pounds

THYMOL—
400 pounds crystals

TARTAR, CRUDE—
239,400 pounds
197,505 pounds

WAX—
2,240 pounds mineral
11,586 pounds vegetable
1,104 pounds vegetable
2,387 pounds vegetable
38,879 pounds bees
434 pounds bees
1,395 pounds bees
109,590 pounds bees

Exports

ACID, CARBOLIC—
136 pounds, Colombia

ACID, SULPHURIC—
259,444 pounds, Chile
362 pounds, Colombia

ALCOHOL—
6 767 gallons, French Africa
125 gallons, British West Africa

BENZOL—
1,081 pounds, Brazil

CALCIUM CARBIDE—
270,771 pounds, Peru
6,000 pounds, Uruguay

COPPER SULPHATE—
63,562 pounds, Uruguay

GLYCERIN—
8,586 pounds, British India
2,520 pounds, China

LIME CHLORIDE—
7,125 pounds, British India
3,841 pounds, Uruguay

PARAFFIN, CRUDE—
22,000 pounds, Colombia
59,831 pounds, British India

PARAFFIN, REFINED—
55,100 pounds, Uruguay
110 463 pounds, Peru
30,540 pounds, Ecuador

POTASSIUM CHLORATE—
46,536 pounds, Brazil

SODA ASH—
148,533 pounds, Peru

SODA, CAUSTIC—
298 pounds, China
39,987 pounds, Venezuela
251,361 pounds, Uruguay

SODA, SAL—
125 pounds, Colombia
372 pounds, Para

SODIUM SILICATE—
125,554 pounds, Venezuela

SPONGES—
88 pounds, Colombia

SULPHUR, CRUDE—
20 tons, British South Africa

ZINC OXIDE—
183 pounds, Peru
220 pounds, Uruguay

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Wonder-White Co., Manhattan, capital $5,000. Make polishes, cleaners and dressing for shoes. M. Horowitz, S. and J. Jagorda, 1,902 7th avenue.

Pigment Product Corp., Manhattan, capital $25,000. Drugs and chemicals. J. M. Herzberg, A. Blackburne, W. L. Tucker, 141 Broadway.

Greech Drug store, Pineville, O., capital $10,000. Charles Gragg, L. S. Estes and R. E. Samuels.

American Iron Oxide Co., Dover, Del., capital $500,000. C. L. Rimlinger, F. A. Armstrong and Clement M. Egner. Wilmington, Del.

The Volto Co., Dover, Del., capital $500,000. To manufacture medicant containers, etc. William F. O'Keefe, George G. Steigler, E. E. Wright, Wilmington, Del.

The Niesen-Royer Drug Akron, O., capital $10,000. To deal in drugs. Glen A. Royer, A. L. Berk, S. C. Whitelaw, C. M. Dyer and J. F. Royer.

The Co-operative Drug Co., South Norwalk, Conn., capital $2,000. S. W. Morrill, Walton, Conn., Ralph Tyner, Sound Beach, Conn., and Carlton Weed, Walton, Conn.

The Egyptian Manufacturing Company, Newark, N. J., capital $160,000. To manufacture disinfectants of all kinds. No incorporators named.

The Niesen-Royer Drug Co., Akron, O., capital $10,000. To deal in Wholesale and retail drugs. M. F. Holman, S. V. Bracy, L. K. Snodgrass, Mrs. J. B. Phelps and Mrs. Kate Holman.

The Harris Hair Tonic Co., Los Angeles, Cal., capital $2,500. Lillian B. Harris, H. H. Harris, Anna M. Harris, M. J. Contrell and L. J. Harris.

Lansing's Prescription Pharmacy, Inc., Seattle, Wash., capital $2,000. E. W. Lansing, N. D. Pollard and Roy C. Lyle.

Nitro-Phospho Corporation, Manhattan, capital $125,000. To manufacture fertilizers and chemicals. Plant at Newark. Geo. R. Swain, John I. Sipp, Charlotte Jacobs.

The Holman Drug Co., Little Rock, Ark., capital $12,000. Retail and wholesale drug business. M. F. Holman, S. V. Bracy, L. K. Snodgrass, Mrs. J. B. Phelps and Mrs. Kate Holman.

R. W. Thompson Co., Lynn, Mass., capital $50,000. To deal in medicines and medical supplies. R. W. Thompson and others.

Authorizations—Crew Levick Co., Pennsylvania, capital $5,000. To make and sell products and by-products of petroleum. Representative W. S. Hammett, 170 Front street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Capital Increases—Glens Falls Pharmaceutical Co., Glens Falls, N. Y., from $25,000 to $50,000.

Want Ads

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NEW LIST OF LICENSED EXPORTS INCLUDES IMPORTANT INTERMEDIATES

Phenol and Toluol Derivatives Cannot be Shipped to Any Country Without Obtaining a License—Statement of War Trade Board.

The War Trade Board has added to the list of products requiring licenses for exportation. The new articles and the statement issued by the Board follow:

"The attention of shippers is directed to the fact that the following commodities have been recently classified as requiring an export license when shipped to Abyssinia, Afghanistan, Argentina, that portion of Belgium not occupied by the military forces of Germany or the colonies, possessions, or protectorates of Belgium; Bolivia, Brazil, China, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, her colonies, possessions, or protectorates; Guatemala, Hayti, Honduras, Italy, her colonies, possessions, or protectorates; Great Britain, her colonies, possessions, or protectorates; Japan, Liberia, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, colonies, possessions, or protectorates of The Netherlands; Oman, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Portugal, her colonies, possessions, or protectorates; Rumania, Russia, Salvador, San Marino, Serbia, Siam, Uruguay, Venezuela; (excluding any portion of the foregoing occupied by the military forces of Germany or her allies,) or any territory occupied by the military forces of the United States or by the nations associated with the United States in the war.

"In order to avoid interference with goods in transit, no export license will be required for such shipments of these commodities as are covered by an ocean and, or, railroad bill of lading marked 'For export,' and dated on or before Oct. 20, 1917. This list may be regarded as supplementary to the one already published:

Amorphous phosphorus
Bichromate of soda
Bismuth salts
Brass and articles of
Bronze and articles of
Chrome alum
Epsom salts
Ferric alum
German silver
Glauber salts
Hyposulphite of soda
Hydrofluoric acid
Nicotine sulphate
Paraffin wax
Peas, including seed
Plated ware
Sal ammoniac
Silverplated ware
Sodium fluoride
Sulphate of quinine
Toys containing lead, zinc, tin, aluminum
Yellow phosphorus
Zinc oxide, dry

The board has determined that the following: benzol, phenol, and toluol derivatives will require an export license when shipped to any country of the world. Such of these, however, as are not on the conservation list will proceed to Canada as heretofore under the special license issued through the Customs Service:

Alum
Acetanilid
Aniline oil
Aniline salts
Amido azo benzol
Amido phenol (Para amido phenol)
Benzol
Betanaphthol
Carbolic acid (Phenol)
Chlorbenzol (Mono chlorbenzol)
Cresols
Di-nitro-benzol (Meta-di-nitro-benzol)
Di-nitro-chlor-benzol
Di-nitro-phenol
Di-methyl-aniline
Di-phenyl-amine
Nitro-acetanilide (Para-nitro-acetanilide)
Nitro-aniline
Nitro-benzol
Nitro-phenol (Para-nitro-phenol)
Nitro-toluol (Ortho-nitro-toluol) (Para-nitro-toluol)
Nitro-xylols
Nitro-cresols
Nitro-naphthalenes
Nitro-chlor-benzol (Para-nitro-chlor-benzol)
Nitroso-di-methylaniline
Naphthalene
Para-nitraniline
Phenol (carbolic acid)
Tetra-nitro-aniline
Tetra-nitro-methyl-aniline
Tetra-nitro-ethylaniline
Toluol
Tri-nitro-toluol
Toluidine (Ortho-toluidine) (Para-toluidine)
Xylidine
Xylol

SELLING OF SILVER CHECKED

Selling pressure in the Far East, particularly from China, which caused a rapid break in the price of silver from the record breaking levels established last month, has abated perceptibly, though there is still a plentiful supply of offerings to keep the tendency of quotations downward.

Max. H. Boehme, manager of the Seattle office of Marden, Orth & Hastings Corporation, is spending a few days at New York headquarters.

EARNINGS OF GENERAL CHEMICAL

The General Chemical Company's report for the third quarter shows a decrease of more than $1,500,000 in net. The profits are $1,667,851, against $3,274,108 a year ago. The nine months total profit declined about $1,900,000. It is explained that deductions of an amount not stated were made for nine months' estimated Federal taxes on profits.

The report for the quarter ended Sept. 30 last, follows:

	1917	1916
Total profits	$1,667,851	$3,274,108
Preferred dividend	228,125	228,125
Balance for common	$1,439,726	$3,045,983
Common dividend	314,652	196,659
Balance	$1,125,074	$2,849,324
Insurance fund	75,000	60,000
Surplus	$1,050,074	$2,789 324
Depreciation reserve	500,000	500,000
Final surplus	$550,074	$2,289,324

The showing for the nine months ended Sept. 30 as compared with the same period last year, follows:

	1917	1916
Total profits	$7,226,789	$9,138,138
Preferred dividend	684,373	684,373
Balance for common	$6,542,415	$8,453,765
Common dividends	943,956	589,977
Balance	$5,598,459	$7,863,788
Insurance fund	225,000	120,000
Surplus	$5,373,459	$7,743,788
Depreciation reserve	1,500,000	1,500,000
Final surplus	$3,873,459	$6,243,788

While officials declined to say what amount was set aside from the earnings of the nine months ended with Sept. 30, last, for a reserve for estimated Federal taxes, it is estimated that the sum was approximately between $1,500,000 and $1,750,000.

The Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2% on its common stock, payable Dec. 1, to holders of record Nov. 21.

EXPIRATION DATE OF EXPORT LICENSES

There has been considerable confusion recently, due to the fact that export licenses have expired on or about the time the goods covered by such licenses were being delivered to the steamers. The steamship companies have refused to receive the goods, because they were not certain that the vessel would actually clear before the expiration of the license. Consequently there has been congestion and delay in the loading of vessels.

The Exports Administrative Board has ruled with respect to licenses expiring after October 1, 1917, that such licenses will be considered good if the ocean bill of lading is dated on or before the expiration date of the license. In case there should be any delay in the issuance of the ocean bill of lading after the goods have been actually delivered to the steamer, the collectors of customs have been authorized to consider the date of the dock receipt as the governing date, and if this is on or before the date of the expiration of the license, the license may be considered good.

The Exports Administrative Board later ruled with respect to shipments made on through export bills of lading dated on or after October 10, 1917, that the date of such through export bill of lading shall be the governing date as related to the expiration of the export license.

For example, if a shipment leaves Chicago on a through bill of lading to Yokohama, dated October 10, 1917, it shall be permitted to go through under an export license which expires on or after October 11, 1917, regardless of when the goods actually leave the country. This ruling seemed desirable on account of the great length of time consumed at present in the transportation of goods to points of exit.

Prohibition of the export of butter and lard, cottonseed oil, and other fats will be relaxed slightly in the cases of the West Indies, Mexico, and Central and South American countries.